THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS on Africa

What's ahead . . .

There are likely to be further bumps ahead on the road of Sudan-Uganda relations.

In particular, the Sudanese Government is upset by the gift of several Soviet MIG jets to Uganda.

It is not that the Soviets are being one-sided: the Khartoum government has itself been promised Soviet military aid. What really bothers the predominantly Arab leaders in Khartoum is that the jets are going to a country which appears to be giving support to the black secessionists in southern Sudan.

Recently a "Southern Sudan provisional government" was set up in Uganda's capital, Kampala. Sudanese authorities believe this provisional regime, an offshoot of the long and bitter southern Sudanese war of secession, is getting direct backing from Uganda.

For their part, the southern Sudanese are hoping for recognition by Tanzania and the other African governments which have recognized the secessionist Biafran regime in Nigeria.

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The decision by international airline pilots to cancel their planned boycott of Algerian airports was a great relief to the Algerian Government.

For Algiers is preparing for important meetings in September: African foreign ministers will be arriving there during the first week of the month to discuss plans for a three- or four-day conference of African heads of state a week or so later.

Algerian officials had been anxious that the proposed boycott by the International Federation of Airline Pilots would obstruct the visitors' travel plans. It would have made life especially difficult for those African leaders who intended to stop off in London or other European capitals en route to Algiers.

With the boycott threat removed, African diplomats now can complete their itineraries.

Trends . . .

Frelimo feels it is making an impact in southern Africa.

According to on-the-spot reports, the Mozambique Liberation Front, to give its unabbreviated name, now has an army of 8,000 in the field and controls one fifth of Mozambique.

For four years Frelimo has been fighting the Portuguese. Now it claims that South African security forces have joined Portuguese troops in Mozambique. It sees this as a sure measure of its own guerrilla warfare successes.

South African police units have been helping Ian Smith's regime in Rhodesia for about a year.

The presence of South African forces in Mozambique, if verified, would certainly indicate that Pretoria takes the Frelimo threat in neighboring Mozambique seriously.

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Slimane Hoffman is a trainer—of guerrillas.

A major in the Algerian Army, he is in charge of the military training of most African "liberation" movements. He has played a leading part in organizing the teaching of guerrilla warfare to black Africans from Rhodesia, South Africa, and Portugal's African territories.

Major Hoffman's efforts are financed by the Organization of African Unity (OAU). At its September meeting in Kinshasa, Congo, the OAU voted some $2 million—two-thirds of its budget—to "freedom fighters."

This decision was backed up by the OAU's Liberation Committee in mid-July when it confirmed the allocation.

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Morocco is going all out for education.

Since June King Hassan has created no less than four ministries dealing with education or cultural affairs. He wants to see more specialists at the top.

The ministries include: one for primary education; another for secondary and technical schooling; a third for higher education; and finally a new ministry of culture under Mohammed al Fassy, rector of the Moroccan University in Rabat.

How and why . . .

Zanzibar's Revolutionary Council is extending revolution to the island's legal system.

It has decided to abolish courts of law for all crimes except murder, and robbery with violence.

Henceforth minor offenders will be sent for a minimum of five years to a sort of state reform school. There they will be taught a useful trade.

The new system breaks down Zanzibar's traditional separation of powers. Branch chairmen of the island's ruling Afro-Shirazi Party now will judge minor offenses.

Western observers are reminded of the Chinese Communist system of "labor custody" or "education through labor" which also provides for a prisoner to perform useful work.

Where to look

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Soviet overtures had duped Western officials. Moscow feared unchecked liberalism in Prague might doom conservative Communist regimes.

— Ellis dispatch

Realignment of the Soviet hierarchy may be in the making. Hard liners had opposed compromise, especially the Bratislava settlement.

— Wohl report

In Washington's view, Soviet police power can be very effective in the short run, but the forces of freedom are irrepressible in the long run.

— Davis analysis

Soviet jackboots tramp Czechs

But will it be a long-term victory?

By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

'We hear a terrible noise . . .'

These words were spoken on Prague Radio before it played the Czechoslovak national anthem and temporarily went off the air Wednesday. People listening in hotels wept. And Czechoslovaks in the streets booed, whistled, and jeered as Soviet tanks rumbled into the center of the city.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The question is whether the world can hold to its recent course away from the military era and toward a more civilized regime.

The alternative is for the icy blasts of cold war to sweep the earth again.

The Czechoslovak crisis struck just as the American people were painfully working their way out of the Vietnam war and just as the realistic managers of the modern Soviet Union had begun to respond.

'Moscow has confessed its own weakness.'
Story by David Willis: Page 3

The fear in Washington, stirred by a highly emotional reaction to Soviet troops again trampling on the beginnings of Czechoslovak freedom, is that the tide now will be reversed, that a hard line in Moscow will challenge the hard line that was slowly easing here, and that the two great powers will turn back from accommodation to ideological conflict.

The corresponding hope here is that the new trend is sturdy enough to survive and that the Kremlin, once it stops the spreading force of the Czechoslovak rebellion, will not overreact and set tanks astride the satellite countries. The hope is also that the onlooking world will temper its indignation with knowledge that the Kremlin saw a vital challenge to its security only a short while after the devastation of World War II.

President Johnson, pitching his first actions on the constructive side, denounced the invasion of Czechoslovakia as tragic and contrived and appealed to the Soviet Union and other intervening nations to withdraw their troops.

The United States is steering a hairline course between its two highest desires on the world scene. Both are involved in the Czechoslovak crisis, in a highly explosive and dangerous mixture.

They are:

- To encourage freedom and national independence wherever they need help—even inside the Communist world.
- To "keep the nuclear beast in its cage." The grim phrase was used by Secretary of State Dean Rusk this week to the platform committee of the Democratic National Convention.

President Johnson and his top officials are therefore using the power of ideas and rejecting the power of weapons as the instrument of policy during the crisis.

He said, "In the name of mankind's hope

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UN diplomats voice despair.
Story by Earl Foell: Page 4

Inside today

New poll puts Nixon ahead of Humphrey

Public-opinion polls still are dominating the conventions. So far, at the coming Democratic get - together, Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey has little to smile about pollwise.

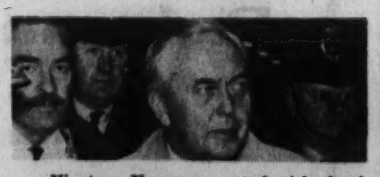
Chicago report: Page 5

Minor novelists grasp fame but no cash

Minor novelists—are they out on a limb or in a limbo? Find out how it feels to be a writer who makes the grade but not the money.

Story: Page 11

London sees insecurity in Soviet take-over



Western Europe reacted with shock and consternation to the news of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. In Britain Prime Minister Harold Wilson interrupted his vacation and recalled Parliament.

Details: Page 4

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

Invasion burns bridges of East-West détente

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

The Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia was mounted behind a smoke screen of Communist overtures to Western governments in recent weeks.

These overtures apparently had lulled Western officials into believing that enemies of Alexander Dubcek's liberal Czech regime had been thrown on the defensive, and that the acute danger of Soviet intervention was past.

[The Czechoslovak news agency Ceteka said that Mr. Dubcek was under restriction in the party's Central Committee building.]

It was widely felt among Western diplomats that Mr. Dubcek's refusal to curb his internal Czech reforms had in itself forced Communist East Germany to adopt a more conciliatory tone toward West Germany.

East Berlin, for example, had expressed unprecedented readiness for its foreign-trade minister to confer in either part of divided Germany with his West German counterpart.

Headlines in leading West German newspapers Aug. 21—rolling off the presses just as Soviet-bloc troops were rolling into Czechoslovakia—trumpeted Bonn's approval of inter-German ministerial talks.

Planning sighted

Clearly, East German Chief of State Walter Ulbricht, in concert with Moscow, had been planning the Czech invasion, even while his foreign-trade minister was inviting West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller to confer.

Talks this reporter had with key officials only a few hours before Warsaw Pact troops began to move failed to uncover any sign that Western officials glimpsed what was about to happen.

West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger led the rush of his ministers back from vacation to consult in early-morning hours over the drastic turn of events in neighboring Czechoslovakia.

The invasion, which burned the bridges of the budding East-West détente, testified to the deep fear in East Berlin, Warsaw, and Moscow that unchecked liberalism in Prague ultimately might doom conservative Communist governments.

In the first confused hours following the

★ Please turn to Page 4

Associated Press Wirephoto

Alexander Dubcek
Swallowed by his neighbors

Kremlin hard liners prevail

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The carefully coordinated and secretly prepared invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces shows that the military and the hard liners in the Kremlin have won out over the compromisers.

As the Prague liberal regime goes down, the Bratislava settlement goes down with it.

The scrapping of the Bratislava settlement does not bode well for the men who sponsored it. A realignment of the Soviet leadership may be in the cards.

Criticism of Bratislava has been building up for some time. General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev's method of letting excitement over Czechoslovakia rise to a crescendo and then to accept, more or less, Prague's terms has been compared unfavorably with former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's discreet handling of the Cuban crisis during which the Soviet public virtually ignored what was being played.

Criticism of Mr. Brezhnev and several of his close colleagues came especially from the military and from Ukrainian party boss Piotr Y. Shelest, an important member of the Politburo who, according to Prague sources, took the toughest stand at the Cierna conference of the Politburo and the Czechoslovak Presidium.

The Ukraine is the one major Soviet republic where subscription to Czechoslovak periodicals is forbidden. Because the languages are similar, Czech and, even more so, Slovak broadcasts can be understood in the Ukraine. At a time when the Ukrainian leadership has its hands full with discontents at home, the

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Thant raps Soviet move

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

UN Secretary-General U Thant has canceled his impending trip to Prague and issued an unusually strong statement aimed directly at the Soviet Union. He called the Czech crisis a "serious blow to the concepts of international order and morality which form the basis of the Charter of the United Nations."

U Thant also termed the Soviet occupation in Czechoslovakia a "grave setback to the East-West détente . . . to which the Secretary-General attaches the greatest importance."

U Thant said he was appealing "to the government of the U.S.S.R. to exercise the utmost restraint in its relations with the government and people of Czechoslovakia." His statement noted that he "deplores any resort to force to settle any international problem . . . in contravention of the Charter."

U Thant has long been known as a frank and outspoken diplomat. He has been deeply critical of the Vietnam war. But there the United States is defending a distant supposed interest. It is considered unusual for the UN leader to speak so forthrightly when a superpower is acting on its interests so close to home.

Diplomats despair

UN finds little effective power to act against Soviet invasion

By Earl W. Foell
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

"The world has probably been put out of joint for years to come. Events have been set in motion that—unless stopped—will give us new hard liners in Moscow, new hard liners in America, a wasted $100 billion for a dangerous and useless antimissile race, broken bridges between East and West Europe, and continuing neglect of the great problems of the poor and hungry southern hemisphere."

There was little anger in the veteran Western European diplomat's voice as he made this gloomy assessment of the long-range effects of Moscow's occupation of Czechoslovakia. Only despair.

That despair allows for the fact that the Soviet Union may be acutely uncomfortable here at the UN for many weeks. Bitter Security Council debate is expected.

In terms of damaged prestige, Moscow will probably be made to pay more than the United States has suffered from its long-criticized intervention in Vietnam.

But in terms of hard military and political terms, the UN can do nothing about this matter on the doorstep of one of its two greatest veto powers.

Words of caution cabled

In the first hours after Warsaw Pact troops occupied Prague there were cautious cables home to emergency cabinet meetings around the world that it would be bad strategy simply to give the appearance of a NATO move against Moscow.

To do so, one British diplomat warned, would be to play into the hands of the Kremlin hard-line faction that engineered the move against Prague. That hard-line faction would undoubtedly welcome a confrontation that could be pictured in ideological terms as a Western cold war battle.

This strategist warned that it would be more logical and useful to put the matter in terms of the rights of a small nation to protection under the UN Charter.

After lengthy, acrimonious debate, a Western resolution asking for demanding immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops is considered likely. This could bring an Eastern European sponsored amendment demanding American withdrawal from Vietnam.

Many neutral sources here expect the Soviets to introduce Vietnam in order to picture the pot as calling the kettle black.

This speculative scenario then foresees failure of the Soviet amendment to gain the needed votes. It further envisions the possibility of a Soviet veto to prevent passage of any resolution calling for troop withdrawal from Czech soil.

Net effect doubted

This would then set the stage for the calling of an emergency session of the General Assembly because of Security Council impasse. In any such Assembly, more wide-ranging debate could keep the verbal pressure boiling for many weeks. There might be proposals for lesser concrete actions—such as aid for refugees.

But the net effect in terms of realpolitik would be negligible. Both Washington and Moscow are experienced at living with worldwide unpopularity and protest. Moscow's hard line faction is especially impervious.

That is why the despair here runs so deep. Experienced diplomats have never been under any illusions that the UN has power to challenge successfully the actions of a superpower in its home sphere. This is doubly true if the other superpower is so heavily engaged elsewhere that is makes no physical move of protest itself.

But even the most cynical diplomats had hoped that the carefully cultivated system of limited East-West détente was leading toward wider coexistence in Europe. And they had hoped that it might lead to an 11th hour turndown in the vastly expensive antimissile race.

They now find that they apparently were mistaken in even those forecasts based on mutual self-interest of Moscow and Washington.

Ceylon gets welcome boost in rice-growing campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ceylon

Australia and the United Nations Special Fund are playing a significant role in making Ceylon self-sufficient in rice—the staple food of 11,500,000 people in this 25,000-square-mile island.

The campaign to grow all the rice the country requires was initiated by Prime Minister Dudley Senanyake. He saw in it the only likely salvation for a country faced by dwindling foreign assets brought about by a slump in the prices of the island's exports of tea, rubber, and coconut.

He is following the food drive with enthusiasm, and regularly walks across paddies in the remotest villages to study the progress made, question illiterate farmers, and study their problems.

The food drive is now more than two years old. And its results have been gratifying. The goal of the campaign—to be 75 percent self-sufficient by 1970—looks certain to be achieved. Dr. Douglas Constable, who supervises the Australian-financed program, is highly optimistic. He told a Sydney gathering recently that the island would begin exporting rice in the 1970's.

Imports noted

The magnitude of such an achievement is seen in the fact that Ceylon spends about 800 million rupees ($133,400,000) annually on importing foodstuffs. Rice, chilies, and onions account for the major share of this money.

Ceylon now has approximately 1,330,000 acres under paddy. Most of this land could be cultivated only with the seasonal rains. But to overcome this the government has undertaken several irrigation projects in the dry zone of the island. The average yield, previously lagging at around 30 bushels per acre, was upped to 42 bushels two years ago. Now under the present food production drive, farmers in colonization projects extending up to 10,000 acres each have achieved as much as 100 bushels per acre.

Such an output had not been imagined by the Ceylonese farmer even in his wildest dreams. For years he had been satisfied with plowing the field with bony water buffaloes, using no fertilizer, and sharing the meager crop with the ravenous caterpillar. Now he is beginning to appreciate that scientific aids to cultivattion can bring in rich rewards; that even a farmer with half a dozen acres can live above want.

Among the measures adopted by government to bring about a rapid revolution in food production are: raising the price of home-grown rice from 12 rupees per bushel to 14 rupees per bushel; issuing fertilizer, pest control material, and other aids to cultivation at subsidized prices; allocating large extents of government jungle land on a 30-year lease for growing foodstuffs; and establishing youth settlements where the main activity in 300-acre farm units is the production of subsidiary foodstuffs.

This program has converted thousands of acres of virgin land, once the haunt of elephant, bear, and elk, into orderly fields of rice, onion, and chilies.

The Land Minister, C. P. de Silva, has just announced that by the end of this year work would begin on the Mahaveli Ganga Diversion Scheme. When complete it will make possible the irrigation of vast tracts of virgin jungle to help bring still more land under the plow.

This project, sponsored by the United Nations Special Fund, will cost 470,000,000 rupees. It will provide irrigation water to 900,000 acres of rice. This will help increase the island's present annual harvest by an estimated 50 percent.

The news—*briefly*

United States . . .

Washington

The State Department has advised all American citizens to defer travel to Czechoslovakia until further notice.

There are about 8 Americans in the embassy in Prague, including dependents. About 400 other Americans live throughout the country in addition to about 800 tourists there.

Washington

Doctors treating former President Eisenhower said they were encouraged by the decreasing frequency of the general's heart irregularities. They emphasized he is still in critical condition.

They said the general "spent a very comfortable night and his spirits remain excellent."

Chicago

The United Steelworkers of America torpedoed a proposal to appoint a Negro to its policymaking board, but black members vowed to continue their fight with more pickets and demonstrations.

Cheyenne, Wyo.

John Wold, a Casper geologist, and Velma Linford, a former schoolteacher, won nominations for Wyoming's lone seat in the House of Representatives in Tuesday's primary elections.

Mr. Wold defeated incumbent Rep. William Henry Harrison, the descendant of two former presidents, and three other lesser-known candidates in a bitterly fought Republican primary.

Wichita, Kan.

Fighting, rock throwing, and some shooting were reported in the predominantly Negro northeastern section of Wichita early Wednesday, but police said calm had been restored by 4 a.m.

Washington

President Johnson approved an overall rollback in government hiring to meet congressional economy demands. However, he allowed exemptions for the Justice Department's "safe streets" program. He approved stiffer personnel cuts in the State Department, the space agency, and the foreign-aid program to balance this.

Washington

The Army agreed to pay $5,000 compensation for 6,000 sheep killed after a nerve-gas test in Utah last March.

Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor said the rest of the $376,685 claim was referred to Congress because $5,000 was all the Army was permitted to pay "for damages incidental to the noncombat activities of the Army."

New devices warn of volcanic eruptions

By the Associated Press

San José, Costa Rica

There are no known ways to keep a volcano from erupting. But volcanology has progressed to the point where an eruption can be forecast and its consequences lessened bwy advance warning.

With equipment available today, says a geologist here, last month's violent explosion of Arenal Volcano could have been foretold even a week in advance—and the area cleared of people, cattle, and movable property.

The eruption left 87 dead and caused widespread damage to farmlands and the cattle industry.

How can one tell a volcano is about to explode?

One way is to look for changes in the color of vegetation on the flanks of volcanic peaks. These may indicate radical changes in the subsurface, a hint of possible future trouble. Special thermometers can verify the range of the changes. Properly placed seismographic instrument can measure the intensity of activity in the magnetic mass—a certain indication of trouble ahead.

International . . .

Paris

American and North Vietnamese negotiators met for nearly 3½ hours at the 18th session of their peace talks here Wednesday. Chief North Vietnamese delegate Xuan Thuy said afterward that no progress was made and blamed this on President Johnson's statement that he would not unconditionally stop the bombing of North Vietnam.

Geneva

Federal Nigerian forces Tuesday bombed a Biafran airstrip placed under Red Cross control as a landing place for relief supplies, the Red Cross International Committee said here Wednesday. No Red Cross personnel at the airstrip were hurt, a Red Cross delegate reported.

Saigon

Viet Cong troops rained mortar shells on 13 towns and military installations in the Mekong Delta before dawn Wednesday and launched ground attacks on five of the towns, a U.S. military spokesman reported.

The attacks took place in 13 different provinces in an arc about 50 miles west to southwest of Saigon, running from the Cambodian border to the South China Sea.

Meanwhile, three days of savage fighting along the Cambodian border, in the central highlands and the northern provinces, cost the enemy 739 dead, most of them in Tay Ninh Province northwest of Saigon, allied spokesmen said Tuesday.

American casualties were reported as 69 killed and 361 wounded. South Vietnamese casualty figures were still being compiled.

Toulouse, France

André Turcat, chief test pilot of Concorde 001, prototype of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner, said Tuesday he was delighted by the plane's performance in its first official ground test. "We pushed the machine up to 60 kilometers per hour [40 m.p.h.], and next week we will intensify the tests and try to reach 200 kilometers per hour [125 m.p.h.]," he told a press conference.

Culiacán, Mexico

Hundreds of persons were homeless Wednesday after tropical cyclone "Hyacinth" swept through this northern province, destroying homes and killing two persons.

News of Aug. 20 and 21 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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Thaw refrozen?

Soviet-U.S. relations darken

By David Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Soviet Union appears to have altered the international scene in four main ways by its sudden invasion of Czechoslovakia.

As seen from here the Russians have:

● Lowered a black cloud over relations with Washington and the West in general by reverting to the kind of brutal tactics that Western officials had hoped were thoroughly outdated by the growing thaw.

At the very least, President Johnson's chances for a trip to Moscow appear to have been greatly reduced. Even if the Russians want to go ahead with talks on restricting nuclear missiles, how does Washington tread now? If it proceeds, as it has wanted to, the hand of the hawks and the fears of the political Right will be strengthened, making an already difficult task more so for bodies such as the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

● Shown the weaknesses in their own eyes, of their nonmilitary choices of action against Czech Communist leader Alexander Dubcek. Analysts here have been warning in recent days that the Czech-Russian crisis was by no means over, that Moscow could hardly let Mr. Dubcek tighten his hold over the party at the long-awaited party congress, set for Sept. 9. But what, the analysts were asking themselves, could Moscow do, after seeming to back off at Cierna and Bratislava?

Strategic role spotlighted

Moscow has answered. Czechoslovakia is too important both as a political ally within the Eastern bloc and as a strategic link in the Warsaw Pact chain around West Germany, to be allowed to go its own way—world opinion or no world opinion.

It didn't matter that Mr. Dubcek insisted he had no intention of leaving the Warsaw Pact or block commercial arrangements. He was moving obviously toward loans from the West, maybe even from Bonn.

It could not be tolerated.

But, it is noted, Moscow has done more than challenge another government. Mr. Dubcek was so popular that it appears to have confronted a whole nation—a difficult feat at any time.

● Blown to smithereens the idea of "different roads to socialism" by collaborating with the most conservative members of the bloc against a liberal one, and at the same time alienating even further Yugoslavia and Romania, whose troops are said to have taken no part in the invasion.

It seems clear here that the Russians must have been laying plans with Poland, East Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria for some weeks, possibly since the meeting at Bratislava that was later hailed as a great victory for Mr. Dubcek and his people.

● Confessed its own weakness to lead by force of influence, trade, geography, or example—and this not long before the so-called gathering of world Communist leaders in Moscow, scheduled for the end of the year.

Propaganda value seen

The French and Italian Communist parties will be furious.

Both have backed Mr. Dubcek. Peking can deride the invasion as an example of Moscow patching up a situation that it should never have allowed to deteriorate so far in the first place.

(Peking has the best of both worlds: If Moscow had not acted at all, it could have criticized equally as well.)

"They [the Russians] just don't care about world opinion," said one expert a few hours after the first news came through Aug. 20, Washington time.

Despite the warnings of the analysts, senior Washington officials had not really expected an all-out invasion to occur so suddenly. They were frankly surprised, although they had not ruled it out altogether.

Looking at Moscow-Washington ties, it was noted that the Russians possess the ability to "compartmentalize" their foreign policy to deal with disarmament, for instance, as though problems in other areas hardly existed.

Formal announcement given

Officials had been hoping that Moscow would set a date for missile-reduction talks very soon—perhaps before the UN conference of nonnuclear nations gets under way in Geneva Aug. 29.

Now prospects are cloudy again.

Moscow sent its Ambassador in Washington, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, to the White House with formal news of the invasion, either just as or just after troops, jets, and tanks had moved across the borders.

The Russians must have known how Washington—and American public opinion—would react. They handed formal notes to the British and—it is said—other Western governments.

The majority of official opinion had been that although the Russians would not give up their public campaign against Mr. Dubcek, nor their efforts to undermine Czech confidence in him (conservative-party elements still exist in strength at regional and local levels), they would shy from force.

Hence the shock of the news.

It will be hard to maintain the tone of détente the President so clearly wants at least for a while and even possibly for the rest of his term. At the same time it will be difficult for the Russians to explain away what they have done in the West. Claims that they acted only in response to Czechoslovakian appeals for help against "counter-revolutionary forces" aided by "foreign forces hostile to communism" are dismissed as distortions or outright fabrications.

Cohen asks followup on education

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh

Wilbur J. Cohen, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, says the nation knows almost nothing about how well its educational system is working. He has called for a broad program of tests to find out.

He proposed a national assessment of "the state of learning in America." He said this would consist of tests given to a sampling of both adults and children.

In a speech prepared for the American Statistical Association, Mr. Cohen said: "We know how much is being spent on education and how many teachers are employed, but we know almost nothing about how our children have learned or about what good they get out of what they learn."

Statistics mission

He noted that when the U.S. Office of Education was set up in 1867 it was to collect "such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several states and territories."

"Yet today," Mr. Cohen said, "over 100 years later, we still lack the essential yardstick to measure progress in education."

Deep-sea search ship planned

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh

A revolutionary deep-ocean search and recovery ship is on the drawing boards and scheduled to begin sea trials within two years. If successful, it will greatly bolster the nation's ability to locate submarines lost at sea.

Working with Navy deep-submergence rescue submarines to be deployed beginning in 1970, the new search ship offers hope that Scorpion and Thresher-type submarines sunk in the future can be found rapidly enough to save their crews.

Billed as "the largest and most advanced deep-ocean search and recovery vessel ever planned," the $5 million ship will be built jointly by Aluminum Company of America, headquartered in Pittsburgh, and Ocean Science and Engineering Inc. of Washington.

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The ship looks like an ocean liner with a towering oil derrick thrusting skyward from its midsection.

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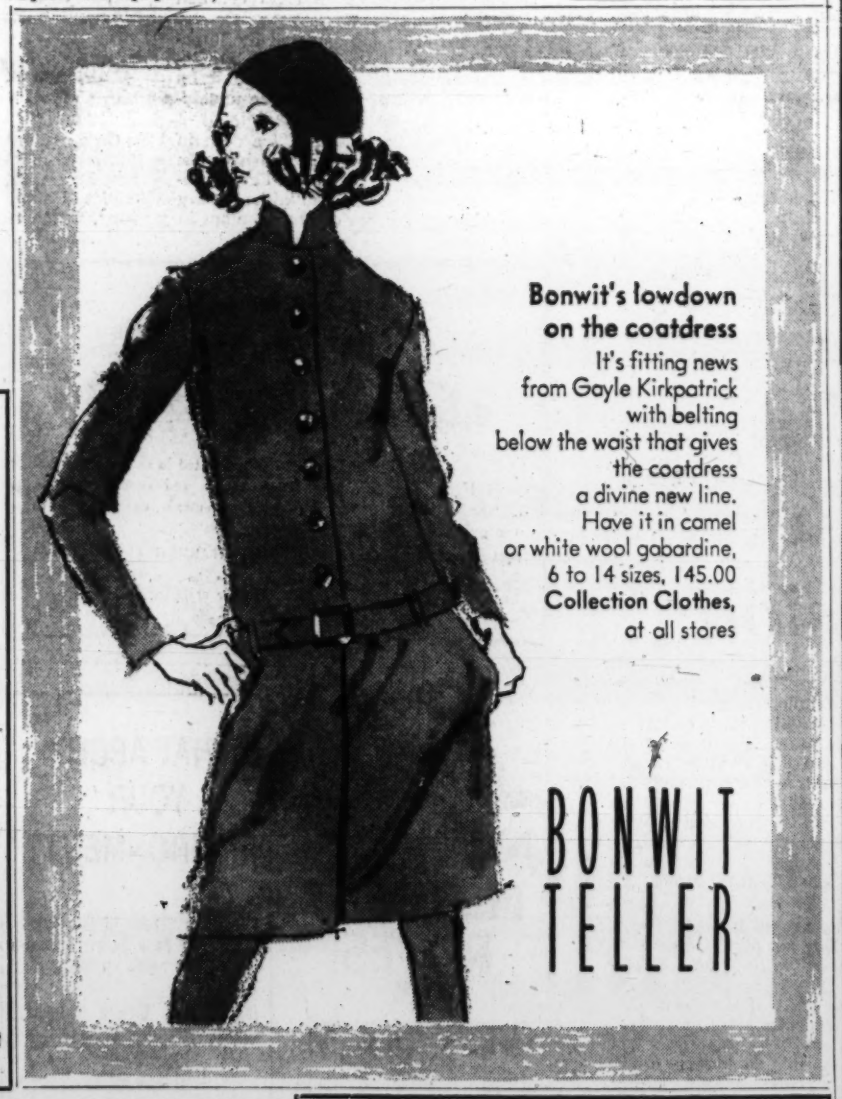
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Moscow: We were invited

By Reuters

Moscow

Following is the text of the statement carried Wednesday by the official Soviet news agency Tass, announcing that Russian and their allied troops have entered Czechoslovakia:

Tass is authorized to state that party and government leaders of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have asked the Soviet Union and other allied states to render the fraternal Czechoslovak people urgent assistance, including assistance with armed forces.

This request was brought about by the threat which has arisen to the socialist system, existing in Czechoslovakia, and to the statehood established by the Constitution, the threat emanating from the counter-revolutionary forces which have entered into a collusion with foreign forces hostile to socialism.

The events in Czechoslovakia and around her were repeatedly the subject of exchanges of views between leaders of fraternal socialist countries, including the leaders of Czechoslovakia.

Threat to peace seen

These countries are unanimous that the support, consolidation, and defense of the peoples' socialist gains is a common internationalist duty of all the socialist states. This common stand of theirs was solemnly proclaimed in the Bratislava statement.

The further aggravation of the situation in Czechoslovakia affects the vital interests of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the interests of the security of the states of the socialist community.

The threat to the socialist system in Czechoslovakia constitutes at the same time a threat to the mainstays of European peace.

The Soviet Government and the governments of the allied countries—the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic—proceeding from the principles of inseverable friendship and cooperation and in accordance with the existing contractual commitments, have decided to meet the above-mentioned request for rendering necessary help to the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

This decision is fully in accord with the right of states to individual and collective self-defense envisaged in treaties of alliance concluded between the fraternal socialist countries.

Withdrawal pledged

This decision is also in line with vital interests of our countries in safeguarding European peace against forces of militarism, aggression, and revanche which have more than once plunged the peoples of Europe into wars.

Soviet armed units together with armed units of the above-mentioned allied countries entered the territory of Czechoslovakia on Aug. 21.

They will be immediately withdrawn from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as soon as the obtaining threat to the gains of socialism in Czechoslovakia, the threat to the security of the socialist community countries is eliminated and the lawful authorities find that further presence of these armed units there is no longer necessary.

The actions which are being taken are not directed against any state and in no measure infringe state interests of anybody. They serve the purpose of peace and have been prompted by concern for its consolidation.

The fraternal countries firmly and resolutely counterpose their unbreakable solidarity to any threat from outside. Nobody will be ever allowed to wrest a single link from the community of socialist states.

Keystone

The front half of a big, old-fashioned car, painted yellow, juts out of a shop front on the King's Road in London's Chelsea. Nobody appears to own it and neighbors say they don't know how it got there.

How did it happen?

★Invasion burns détente bridges

Continued from Page 1

invasion informed diplomats here foresaw the following consequences:

An irreparable split within the Communist world, with Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu and Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito strongly condemning the Warsaw Pact invasion.

Ceausescu excluded?

Yugoslavia, the original renegade from Moscow's fold, is not a member of the Warsaw Pact. Romania is a member, which implies that Mr. Ceausescu—an outspoken supporter of Mr. Dubcek—was excluded from invasion plans.

In May, 1966, Mr. Ceausescu declared that "all military pacts, including the Warsaw Pact, are a contravention of national sovereignty and independence." He can be expected now to reinforce that view.

Of the five invading nations—the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Bulgaria—Hungary, too, is thought here to have had possible reservations about the move.

Since he was installed in power 12 years ago by Soviet tanks, Hungary's Janos Kadar has tried consistently to build among his people the image of a national Communist leader, subservient to no one.

During the past few months Mr. Kadar is believed to have attempted to mediate between Mr. Dubcek and his hard-line opponents, Walter Ulbricht, Poland's Wladyslaw Gomulka, and the Kremlin team led by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Memories aroused

Hungary's participation in the invasion of Czechoslovakia, arousing painful memories among Hungarians of their own humiliation 12 years ago, may wipe out whatever popularity Mr. Kadar had managed to accumulate among his people.

A subsidiary casualty of the resort to violence is likely to be the prospect of interministerial talks between West German ministers and their colleagues of East Germany.

Chancellor Kiesinger and his Foreign Minister, Willy Brandt, are unlikely to allow Professor Schiller to confer now with representatives of Mr. Ulbricht.

Indeed, relations between the two Germanys may freeze over again. Some observers foresee heightened Communist pressure against West Berlin, now that Mr. Ulbricht has taken off his gloves and shown his bare fists in Czechoslovakia.

On the wider scene, Soviet leaders risked collapse of their efforts over recent years to build at least a limited bridge of understanding between Moscow and Washington.

Projected talks in doubt

Whether, for example, projected Soviet-American talks on the possible limitation of defensive and offensive missile systems now would take place was considered doubtful by informed sources here.

Soviet and East German leaders were believed to have had two targets in their crushing of reforms in Czechoslovakia. One was to hinder the spread of Communist-style liberalism northward into East Germany, Poland, and the Soviet Union itself.

The other target was to limit an expansion of West German influence in Eastern Europe, via Czechoslovakia. Mr. Dubcek and his government openly had sought loans and economic assistance from West German banks and the government in Bonn.

The troubled "northern tier" of Communist Europe recognized that only extreme pressure from Moscow and East Berlin kept Czechoslovakia and West Germany from moving toward diplomatic relations.

A constant theme of East-bloc propaganda has been that West German revanchists, particularly former Sudeten Germans, have been planning to reinfiltrate Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovaks warned

The Soviet press had warned Czechoslovaks of the dangers inherent in a planned Aug. 25 get-together by 25,000 former Sudeten Germans in the South German town of Schirnding.

NATO is expected to benefit from an upsurge of interest among its 15 Western partners, as a result of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

For years, as the apparent Soviet threat to Western interests declined, NATO has been in the doldrums. In vain, the United States has urged West European members to keep their defense readiness at a high level.

This now is expected to change. Europe, in fact, appears to have been thrown back into the era of East-West cold war, at least until future Soviet-bloc moves become clearer.

Congressional pressure to bring American troops home from Europe is expected to lessen. Currently, about 225,000 soldiers of the American Seventh Army, stationed in southern Germany, man the Central European front.

In the long run the Soviet-led invasion may backfire on Moscow, Warsaw, and East Berlin. French and Italian Communist Party leaders had warned of disaster to Western Communist parties if the Soviets crushed Mr. Dubcek's regime.

Also the liberalism inaugurated by Yugoslavia, adopted in limited degree by Romania, and now embraced full-fledged by Czechoslovakia, will be shown to be unstoppable — except by tanks and bullets.

In the short run the spark of freedom in Czechoslovakia may be extinguished. In fact, however, the overrun of Czechoslovakia by the armies of five "allies" may have shortened the reign of communism in Central Europe.

Prague lashes out at invasion

By the Associated Press

Vienna

Here are the texts of a Czechoslovak Government statement to the nations whose troops invaded Czechoslovakia and of a Czechoslovak Communist Party statement to the Czechoslovak people.

From the Presidium of Parliament to the heads of the Soviet bloc nations;

"The Presidium of our National Assembly expresses its deep and fundamental disagreement with the measures of the allied troops which today, without reason began to occupy our republic. This is a violation of the sovereignty of our state which is intolerable for our further mutual relations. We ask you most resolutely at the moment when shots are heard in the streets of Prague to immediately order the withdrawal of all troops from the territory of our entire republic."

From the Communist Party Presidium to the people:

"Yesterday on Aug. 20, 1968 at 4 p.m., troops of the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic crossed the state frontiers of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. This happened without the knowledge of the President of the republic, the Chairman of the National Assembly, the Premier and the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and of these bodies.

"The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has been in session and discussed the preparation of the 14th congress of the party. The Presidium calls on all citizens of the republic to maintain peace and not to offer resistance to the advancing troops. Therefore, our Army, the security corps and the people's militia have not been given orders to defend the country.

"The Presidium considers this action as running counter not only to all principles of relations between Socialist states, but also as a denial of the basic norms of international law.

"All leading functionaries of the state, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the national front remain in their functions, to which they have been elected as representatives of the people and members of their organizations, under laws and other norms valid in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

"Constitutional officials have convened immediately the meeting of the National Assembly, the government of the republic. The Presidium of the Central Committee is calling a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to deal with the present situation."

India cuts tourist-visa fees

By the Associated Press

New Delhi

On a reciprocal basis, India has abolished tourist-visa fees for visitors from Afghanistan, Denmark, Greece, Iran, Romania, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Mongolia, and San Marino.

London sees insecurity in invasion

By John Allan May

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

More shocked than alarmed, the leading statesmen of Europe mustered their colleagues and advisers early Wednesday morning to consider the serious implications of the invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia by forces of the Soviet Union and four other Warsaw Pact countries.

The immediate reaction was that this pitiful development reflects the depth of the feeling of insecurity that now pervades the whole system of Soviet communism. Both liberalism and liberty clearly are seen by Soviet Communists as total threats to that system.

A strong secondary reaction has been to visualize the gulf between East and West is widening and deepening once more. "The whole way the world is going could be changed," declared the Conservative Party's second in command, Reginald Maudling. "The growing détente between East and West is put at risk," he added.

Many Britons also expect support for right-wing political parties to strengthen in the West, notably in West Germany.

Some think that the chances of Richard M. Nixon securing the presidency of the United States must be considerably enhanced.

While Moscow claimed that Warsaw Pact forces had been asked in by Prague to preserve socialism in Czechoslovakia from internal and external threats, Prague radio, before it was occupied, denounced the invasion as contrary to international law. The citizens of Czechoslovakia were urged, however, not to resist.

Nevertheless, demonstrators appeared in the streets of the Czech capital chanting "liberty . . . liberty." And, it is reported, Soviet troops opened fire on them. The Czech news agency, CTK, said several persons were killed and 25 wounded as occupying troops entered the Prague Radio building.

In Yugoslavia, President Tito called the Communist Party Central Committee Presidium to a meeting Tuesday evening at Brioni, his holiday residence.

The big Italian and French Communist Parties denounced the Soviet-bloc invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The leaders of the French party issued a statement expressing "surprise and severe disapproval" of the invasion.

Italy's party, largest in the West, let the world know of its disapproval through its newspaper L'Unita. This said: "The move has provoked emotion and sincere preoccupation in the international and Italian workers' movement."

In Brussels the Permanent Council of the North Alantic Treaty Organization was hurriedly summoned to a morning meeting.

In Britain, Prime Minister Harold Wilson was roused from sleep in his vacation cottage in the Scilly Isles off Cornwall. He was flown to a Royal Air Force station near London just after dawn. Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart flew in to Battersea by helicopter from his holiday hideout in Dorset.

The news was given to the British Government by Soviet Ambassador Mikhail N. Smirnovsky. At 1:30 a.m. Wednesday morning he called on Lord Chalfont, who has been acting as Mr. Wilson's personal representative in Whitehall.

Later a strongly worded statement was issued from 10 Downing Street. It said the Soviet action violates the United Nations Charter and all accepted standards of international behavior. It was announced that Parliament will be recalled next Monday. It was not due to meet again until Oct. 8.

Ambassador Smirnovsky was summoned to the Foreign Office just before lunch. Mr. Stewart expressed Britain's shock and dismay and told him the Soviet action must be a serious blow to East-West relations.

That the Soviets should take this unprecedented step is taken here to indicate their anxiety lest their action set off a dangerous chain reaction with worldwide consequences.

To them this occupation of a satellite in the interests of Soviet communism is strictly an internal affair.

The British interpret this as showing that their main anxiety is their internal rather than their external security.

Entire Politburo involved

It is noted that in the earlier talks at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, the entire Soviet Politburo was involved. Every single member had to accept his share of responsibility for whatever decision was going to be taken.

The Soviets then had an army ready to invade. The drivers were behind the wheels of their vehicles, but no movement was ordered.

Gandhi tour planned

By the Associated Press

New Delhi

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is learning Spanish and Portuguese phrases in preparation for her September-October tour of eight South American countries, her spokesman reported. Picking up languages easily, she is fluent in English and French and speaks at least six of the Indian tongues.

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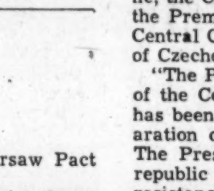

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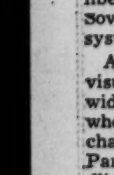

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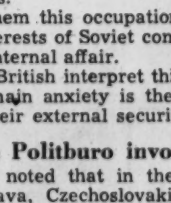

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Poll finds Nixon leads Humphrey

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The polls continue to dominate the conventions.

Now a Gallup Poll is stirring this convention city with a finding that shows Richard M. Nixon with a sizable 45 to 29 percent lead over Hubert H. Humphrey.

At the same time the poll shows Mr. Nixon with a 42 to 37 percent lead over Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

The most unsettling finding to delegates who appear about ready to nominate Mr. Humphrey for president is that the 16-percentage-point lead of Mr. Nixon today has come about since mid-July. At that time the Nixon edge was a slight one.

The Nixon lead over Senator McCarthy has remained about the same since mid-July.

Also, in Illinois, the reliable Sun-Times poll is showing similar findings — with Mr. Nixon winning but with his advantage being larger over Mr. Humphrey than Senator McCarthy.

High vote seen

In fact, this poll shows Senator McCarthy getting a high vote in the Chicago suburbs—more than 30 percent. This is most impressive for a Democratic candidate.

In Miami Beach a Gallup Poll, showing Mr. Nixon's strength when paired against Vice-President Humphrey, really put an end to any prospect there might have been of a successful Rockefeller challenge.

A Harris Poll a few days later cast doubt on the Gallup finding—but not enough to inject new momentum into New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's effort.

Here a convention that seems all but locked up for Mr. Humphrey is showing signs of uneasiness over the Vice-President's prospects in the fall election.

Again and again delegates, in private conversations, are expressing their anxiety in these terms:

1. The Vice-President's effort to project a "new Humphrey" with new ideas for the future does not seem to be catching on. The youth, the Negroes, and the intellectual community are unimpressed. Mr. Humphrey is making no headway in stirring up the enthusiasm of the electorate.

2. The Vice-President is looking particularly inept on the major issue of the day on Vietnam. Nobody can make much out of the steady stream of fuzzy Humphrey comments on the war.

Viet position questioned

He says he supports the administration, then hints privately that he has questions about the United States position in Vietnam.

He says he and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy were in agreement on a coalition government for South Vietnam.

This soon was followed by statements from Kennedy people saying that this was not so.

Then the President comes out on the eve of the convention with a strong statement against deescalation that sounds like a repudiation of some of Mr. Humphrey's dove-line comments.

This spreading anxiety among the delegates, together with the polls, might somehow bring about a convention in which someone other than Mr. Humphrey is chosen.

One device that might bring about this result was suggested by Patrick J. Lucey, a McCarthy aide. In a press conference here Mr. Lucey said: "Richard J. Daley could make McCarthy president of the United States."

By this Mr. Lucey meant that the powerful Chicago Mayor would be the one man who could take the nomination away from Mr. Humphrey and give it to Senator McCarthy.

Should the Mayor decide to turn over the votes of the big Illinois delegation to Senator McCarthy, he could well start a convention stampede to the Minnesota Senator.

All this, of course, seems quite unlikely at present.

But Mr. Lucey argues that Mayor Daley wants a winner above everything else, a winner at the presidential level that will help the Illinois ticket win in the fall.

And he further argues that Mayor Daley just might decide that Senator McCarthy could help him much more than Mr. Humphrey — enough so as to cause him to move the convention toward Senator McCarthy.

The Democratic delegates really aren't very happy about picking Mr. Humphrey.

By Herman Matheny, staff photographer

Delegates switched

New Jersey Gov. Richard Hughes, chairman of the Democratic National Convention's credentials committee, ponders testimony during public hearings. The committee voted to throw out Mississippi's regular delegation and replace it with a biracial slate that had charged the regular party with racism. Governor Hughes said the vote was 84 to 10 to throw out the slate picked by party officials and 85 to 9 to seat the so-called "loyal Democrats" in their place.

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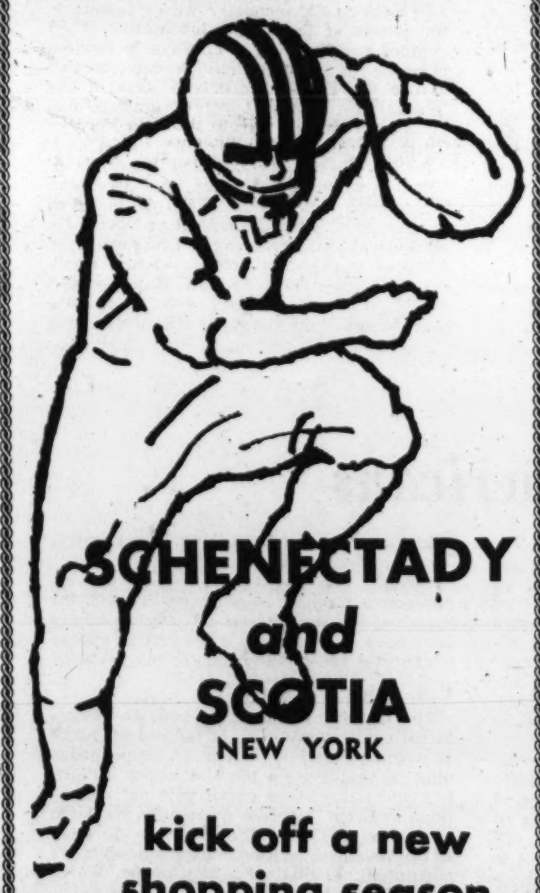

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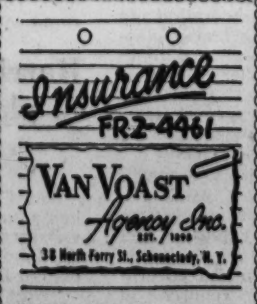

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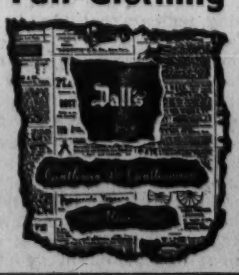

Dall's

Alon Bond Associates

With a lonesome hiss, this steam engine chugged out of London's Waterloo station last year on its way south. Its thunder is now a memory. As of Aug. 11 steam gave way finally to diesel and electric power on Britain's nationalized railways.

One of the last

British Rail retires last steam locomotive

By David P. Shaw
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool, England

Steam, which once reigned supreme on Britain's railways, now is officially extinct.

These islands are the ancestral home of the steam engine. But this month Britain officially dispensed with the services of the handful of steam locomotives still running on the country's standard-gauge railroads.

The steam engine only survives in Britain on British Rail's 73-year-old Vale of Rheiden narrow-gauge line in mid-Wales and several lines privately preserved and operated by groups of enthusiasts from Wales, to Yorkshire, and south to Sussex and Devonshire. Britain is the seventh West European nation to bid farewell to steam traction.

Steam pioneers like Thomas Newcomen of Dartmouth and George Stephenson are remembered with affection. Students of transportation are familiar with the weird appearance of early locomotives and their trains of open trucks and stage-coach carriages.

During the past 130 years, great changes have taken place. And the pace has accelerated sharply over the past 20 years, when this nation's rail services became state-owned.

Old engines left over

The country's four privately owned operating companies, the Great Western, Southern, London Midland & Scottish, and London & Northeastern, survived World War II with a miscellany of 20,000 locomotives, many of them past their best years of performance.

Soon after nationalization—discussed prior to the outbreak of war but left to be implemented on Jan. 1, 1948, by the Labour government of the day—locomotive exchanges took place to determine the best design principles so that standard classes of engine could be developed and produced to operate anywhere on the British system.

Several basic types resulted. These locomotives progressively replaced the older engines as they ended their useful life.

Out went some famous classes, known to generations of train "spotters." In came a less romantic almost anonymous breed except perhaps for an engine displayed at the 1951 Festival of Britain in London — the Britannia. That very English name was given to a class of some 50 versatile engines which were equally at home on a crack express or a mixed freight train.

Two experiments survived

In addition to the steam locomotives, British Rail inherited several experimental engines.

But it was only to be in two fields that further extensive development was to take place: electric and diesel traction.

Gas-turbine engines, like two tried on the Great Western system, were not deemed a total success and little more was heard of this idea.

Electric traction had proved its worth in the '20's and '30's on the busy commuter networks in southern England and this form of power was introduced on suburban services on the former Great Eastern route into London from Essex, and in Scotland.

This power form eventually became the basis of what has been described by one railway author as "the new railway" built over eight years at a cost of £160 million ($384 million) from London through the Midlands to Manchester and Liverpool.

Electrification extended

More recently, electrification has been extended to Bournemouth and is planned to reach Scotland by the west coast route—at an estimated cost of £50 million ($120 million) in the near future.

The transformation from steam power is complete.

First to completely abandon steam was the western region.

In 1955 when the decision was taken to "go diesel" there were 18,500 "steamers" in the five regions and 500 more still were to be built.

Critics of the decision thought that this last factor meant a reprieve for the steam locomotive. But it was not to be. The last steamer ran on the western in March 1966, six years after the last steam engine, Evening Star, was built at Swindon in Wiltshire.

Last "steamers" have been running in various places across the nation since.

Enthusiasts active

Rail enthusiasts not caught up in the movement to preserve actual locomotives and rolling stock to operate on derelict branch lines sold to preservation societies by the railways have traveled hundreds of miles to ride "last trains." Positively the last run was in Lancashire, Aug. 11.

The 314-mile, 11-hour round trip from Lime Street Station, Liverpool, to Carlisle and back via Manchester was a tribute to the power of the steam locomotive. Four engines were used, two of them in tandem to tackle the steep gradients in one direction across the English moorland. One of the locomotives, named Oliver Cromwell, will be preserved on a private line at a Nursery Garden in Norfolk.

British passengers traveled hundreds of miles to make the journey. An American law student vacationing in Europe heard of the excursion when he landed at Dover. He made tracks straightaway to Liverpool. And a former British Rail employee now working with the East African Railway and Docks Authority in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, read of the proposed trip in a British journal and rearranged his home leave to be in England for the occasion.

Special stops were made at Rainhill, the scene of the original locomotive trials of the Liverpool & Manchester Railway in 1829; and at Parkside where the first railway fatality occurred shortly after the opening ceremony on the line in September, 1830. A lineside halt was also made at Ais Gill, 1,169 feet above sea level, the highest point on any main line in England.

Incidents brighten trip

The run was not without incident. A spell of warm weather in the northwest contributed to a shortage of water at a refuelling location and an emergency stop had to be made.

The second incident was the discovery of a youth whose keenness had led him to stowaway on board the train when it was being marshalled. He had traveled 250 miles to his hiding place.

Railway police are used to vandalism aboard special trains. But they had no cause to worry Aug. 11. The passengers were well behaved.

The only cause for concern was the overenthusiasm of amateur photographers and sound recordists who swarmed from the coaches and platforms at every stop. The hundreds watching from the lineside took up vantage points on embankments, bridges, and signal steps.

Seasoned railmen described the interest in the run as "unbelievable." Locomen (crews) had to draw lots for the honor of driving and firing the last steam engine in regular British passenger service.

Improvements admitted

Although there is a lot of nostalgia for the past. British Rail is undoubtedly forward looking. It is planning for tomorrow's world.

- Changes which have taken place already have made the rail crews a lot happier. Locomotives are cleaner, simpler to handle.
- Rail routes are less cluttered and geared for increasingly high-speed travel.

One thing Lord (formerly Dr. Richard) Beeching will be remembered for is the new rail map of Britain he drew. In the five years since the publication of his controversial study "The Reshaping of British Railways," much of the map has become a reality.

Long stretches of line which formerly served country stations and halts with their attendant buildings and some sidings are gone forever.

Trains are faster. They stop less freqently and then only at important centers.

Local trains fill in with feeder services to smaller townships.

Intercity travel is the new catch phrase. Freightliner bulk transportation of goods is another. This latter operation is an export booster.

The bulk delivery of coal to the nation's power stations is now carried out by nonstop "merry-go-round" trains.

The British railroad scene has undergone tremendous change to fit itself for the role it has to play in the closing years of the 20th century.

First of two articles on British railroads.

★Kremlin hard liners prevail in crackdown

Continued from Page 1

continued "subversive" influence of Prague and Bratislava was a challenge to the party bureaucrats.

Other Politburo members who are known to have taken a tough stand in Cierna and apparently disapproved of Bratislava are trade-union chief Alexander N. Shelepin and the head of the party control commission, veteran Bolshevik Arvid Pelshe. Both men long have been connected with the secret police. On several occasions Mr. Shelepin, a man of many secrets, has worked in close contact with the high command.

Marshals confer

It is the latter which seems to have insisted on military action. As late as Aug. 16 the Defense Minister, Marshal Andrei A Grechko was present at Warsaw Pact exercises in East Germany where he was greeted by the commander in chief of Warsaw Pact forces, Marshal Ivan I. Yakubovsky, and the commander of Soviet forces in East Germany, Marshal Piotr K. Koshevoi.

An East German dispatch, which announced Marshal Grechko's arrival, did not even claim any more that his purpose was the inspection of signal troops, which allegedly were continuing earlier maneuvers.

Instead the marshal inspected the staffs and political administrations of Soviet forces in East Germany.

Marshal Yakubovsky, in turn, coordinated the action of the other Warsaw Pact forces.

Maneuvers directed

The high command had special reasons for resenting the Bratislava settlement. It was the military which had to take the rap. One day after Bratislava the chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact forces, Gen. Mikhail I. Kazakhov, suddenly was relieved "for reasons of health."

Only a few days earlier General Kazakhov had directed Warsaw Pact maneuvers. It was he who informed the Czech high command that contrary to what had been agreed, Soviet tanks and planes would participate in war games on Czechoslovak territory which originally were to be mere staff exercises. Marshal Yakubovsky and General Kazakhov were responsible for keeping Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia almost to the eve of the Bratislava conference. Yet both act under orders of the Politburo.

When the Politburo backed down, it looked as if the military had been repudiated. Marshal Yakubovsky retained his post, but General Kazakhov had to go. It is an indication of the political strength of the politically and culturally conservative high command and of the hard liners in the Kremlin that Gen. Sergei M. Shtemenko, an outright neo-Stalinist, was appointed as General Kazakov's successor.

Stalin praised

General Shtemenko, a former chief of the general staff and deputy defense minister, has just published his memoirs in which he drew a flattering picture of Stalin. In a book called "The General Staff in the War Years," published in May, General Shtemenko stressed the positive role played by "the commander in chief" during the war.

It is General Shtemenko who together with Marshal Yakubovsky has directed the advance of Warsaw Pact forces into Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Brezhnev's backing down in Cierna is known to have been a disappointment for the hardliners in the party. It was Mr. Brezhnev who was responsible for the Warsaw conference of five Soviet-bloc countries where Czechoslovakia was presented with an ultimatum. A special plenum of the Soviet party's 360-man central committee was called on Mr. Brezhnev's initiative to solemnly approve the Warsaw decision.

After Bratislava it was expected that another plenum would be called. Instead, the Politbureau met on Aug. 6, to praise what its own members had wrought at Cierna and to "fully approve the action of the Soviet delegation at Bratislava (consisting of Politbureau members Mr. Brezhnev, Alexei N. Kosygin, Nikolai V. Podgorny, Mikhail A. Suslov, Mr. Shelest, plus two central-committee secretaries).

Discussion avoided

The calling of a special meeting of the Politbureau instead of another plenum is believed to have been motivated by the desire to avoid a discussion in the central committee which probably would have given vent to hard-line criticism.

Shortly after the meeting of the Politbureau, Messrs. Brezhnev and Podgorny left on vacation for Sochi on the Black Sea coast. Everything seemed to be in the groove, except for Pravda's stepped-up attacks against Czechoslovakia which by Aug. 19 took the form of a denunciation of the Prague leadership which allegedly no longer was in control of the situation. Something had to be done, wrote Pravda, to help hounded pro-Soviet Czechoslovak workers who had publicly come out in favor of the Soviet Union and of the presence of Soviet forces on their territory.

Soviet hard liners also were supported by the first secretary of the Slovak party, Vasil Bilak, who is said to have approved almost completely the letter of the Warsaw conference. It was because of Mr. Bilak that the chairman of the Czechoslovak National Assembly, Josef Smrkovsky, remarked that the Czechoslovak Presidium "could have been more united in Cierna."

Mr. Bilak's prospects now may rise in Prague. But whatever the fate of Czechoslovakia under Warsaw Pact occupation, the position of the Soviet leaders who accepted the compromise in Cierna and Bratislava also is compromised.

Criticism voiced

Papal edict stirs Latin Americans

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

In that part of the world where population growth rates are higher than anywhere else, Pope Paul's birth-control pronouncement is meeting widespread criticism.

The Pope's declaration against artificial contraception was not unexpected. But throughout Latin America, a predominantly Roman Catholic area, reaction to the declaration has been generally negative.

This reaction comes from private citizens, government officials, and even Roman Catholic churchmen. Increasing numbers of Latin Americans in recent months have looked to birth-control measures as a key to solve the chronic social problems of the hemisphere.

And the Pope's pronouncement does not appear to lessen this trend.

Indeed, there seems to be a widespread tendency to disagree with Pope Paul VI—a somewhat daring act on the part of many in Latin America.

On the basis of early reaction, this much seems clear:

- The Pope's pronouncement is not going to dissuade many in Latin America from using contraceptive devices.
- Moreover, it is not likely to dissuade governments, medical men, and others from urging additional millions in the hemisphere to adopt birth-control measures.
- Even in Roman Catholic circles, there will probably be no lessening of interest in such measures—though many churchmen probably will be somewhat more discreet in expressing their interest.

More interest shown

Reports from 16 Latin-American nations, where birth-control clinics are operating and medical men are encouraging family planning, indicate that there has been no diminution of interest in the use of these facilities. On the contrary, in one report from Venezuela, there was actually stepped-up interest in the first two or three days following issuance of the Pope's pronouncement.

Medical men in Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, say that efforts toward planning a family are an absolute necessity to meet the problems of the population explosion and the nation's economic-growth requirements. Reaction among medical men and government officials in many other countries is similar in the wake of the Pope's declaration.

In recent months there has been a clear indication that birth-control practices are being used by an increasing number of families in Latin America. A survey issued late last year in Rio de Janeiro suggested that fully half of the women in Rio between 20 and 40—childbearing ages—were using some sort of birth-control practice, despite traditional teachings of the Roman Catholic Church to which most women in Rio nominally belong.

The pattern is much the same in even the most conservative Roman Catholic nations such as Colombia, where recent surveys indicate increasing acceptance of family-planning arrangements.

Many churchmen have swung around in the past few years to the idea that family planning is necessary if social problems brought on in part by rapid population growth are to be met. Much of the population growth occurs in lower-income families where it is not uncommon to find 10 or more children in a family.

Following the Pope's announcement, Don Helder Cámara, controversial bishop of Recife, Brazil, declared it would "not be easy to obey the Papal encyclical, particularly in the underdeveloped regions of Brazil."

His words were similar to those of Don Lucas Moreira Neves, auxiliary Bishop of São Paulo, who said the Papal message "had undone the theological endeavors of the church in the last 10 years."

Similar comments were made by other churchmen in the hemisphere. It was obvious that an increasingly strong liberal element in the church was disappointed by the Pope's message.

The message obviously created a problem of conscience for Roman Catholic families in Latin America, as well as an even greater one for churchmen themselves. But many churchmen apparently agree with the comment made to this reporter by a leading churchman in one Latin-American country, who said recently:

"When it comes to a problem of conscience, a problem of choosing between the needs of my people and the dogma of my church, I will always choose the course which best meets the needs of my people."

U.S. 'plot' suspected

The Pope's message also adds to the political controversy over birth control. Since so much of the information on family planning emanates from the United States, leftists and nationalists of all political colorations in Latin America frequently see birth control as a United States device to keep Latin-American nations from growing in population. In this way, they argue, Washington hopes to dominate Latin America.

For many in Latin America, the Pope's message will be happily accepted. And it will be used extensively by conservative churchmen as well as many private citizens and politicians. "It will likely slow the trend to adequately solve our population dilemma," said a Peruvian doctor visiting here this week, "but it will not stop us from solving the dilemma in the long run through adequate family-planning arrangements."

Hitler's parade car sold

By the Associated Press

Munich, Germany

Adolf Hitler's parade-reviewing car, a Mercedes Benz compressor model, has been sold to a German nobleman who does not want his name disclosed, a spokesman for Deutsche Interhandel, a Munich commercial broker, said.

The spokesman said the unidentified buyer paid $47,500 for the vehicle, which was offered for sale in the United States for $2,500 less.

Harris just wants to play the game

By the Associated Press

New York

Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma said he would accept the vice-presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket if it were offered him.

"Why sure, you have to," he replied to questions by newsmen.

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Luxury lovers' picnic

By Jean Baer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

If you're a typical female, you have a fixed picture of a picnic—sandwiches, pickles, deviled eggs, and salt packed in waxed paper, hard earth and rocks in your rear, mosquitoes carrying on a one-sided love affair with you.

Leave that kind of outing to the insects, youngsters, and people who don't know better. Instead play hostess at a sybarites' picnic that makes the most of the great outdoors and simultaneously features Lucullan food, accessories that permit dining in al fresco elegance, conversation worthy of the most sophisticated drawing room. The tricks: a working plan, the right crowd, the ability to follow tested recipes, and your willingness to be cook, butler, and your own little French maid.

Here is a syllabus for a luxury lovers' picnic that can feed six gourmet style for an investment of approximately $15.

● The guest list. You may as well augment your social life. If you're single, invite five other unmarrieds. If you're married, ask two couples, one comfortable old friend category, the other a new-in-your-life pair whom you'd like to know better. It helps if (a) one of the male guests is continental (hand-kissing seems even more attractive in the fresh air) and (b) the guests are the sort who can talk ideas instead of chitchat about the price of eggs.

● The time. Try Friday night. Lots of people stay in town until Saturday or don't leave home ground at all on weekends. By choosing an evening, you add moonlight to the scene, avoid beach bound traffic, and the very thought of a volley ball game after lunch.

● The invitations. You can telephone your invitations to "a picnic for sybarites" two weeks ahead of time, but be sure to follow up with reminders written on your best engraved informals.

● The props. Victorian misses knew how to picnic properly so do yours up Jane Austen style. Perhaps you're lucky enough to own one of the lavish Fortnum & Mason hampers that come already equipped with cutlery,. china, and food containers. If you don't have a picnic hamper to call your own, borrow one (preferably wicker) and stash it full of sterling, bone china plates, and polished crystal glasses. Outlaw paper. You'll want damask or linen plus extra hand towels which you'll wet for washing between courses Japanese geisha girl style and pretty velvet pillows to come between guests and ground. Other musts: a Thermos of ice water which you'll pour into a pretty pitcher at the proper time, salt and pepper shakers, and candles for romance and to keep the insects at bay.

● The menu. You don't have to jet to Paris for a lavish pique-nique. You can produce one right in your own kitchen. The menu might include pâté (indulge in a can of the best or fake it by adding soft butter and a chopped truffle to the 29 cent variety), prosciutto and melon, entrecôte au poivre, ratatouille Niçoise, Brie cheese, French bread, sugared strawberries (unhulled please). For liquid, try the potion known as rosewater afshoreh, a favorite of the Persian pashas. Brie cheese is available anywhere. Rosewater can be purchased in gourmet specialty shops ($1 for four ounces at Vendome, New York). Take along two sugar bowls—one filled with granulated, the other with confectioners sugar for strawberry dipping.

● The site. Line it up ahead of time. Nothing is more boring than riding the highways looking for a "pretty place." Pick the side of a winding road, a river's edge, a meadow with daisies for décor, a mountain top with a view, or even a boat (if the weather is rough, just anchor in the harbor). Stay away from the beach; sand and flies are outdoorsy but not sybaritic.

● Dress. Wear something glamorous. If you're long and langorous, try a midi skirt in white organdy, banded with a blue sash and topped by a white shirt. If you're more the tailored type, venture long elephant pants with a sleek crepe shirt and lots of jewelry roped around your waist.

● The schedule. On Wednesday, you should buy the food, polish the silver, clean china and glass, organize casseroles for easy packing. Thursday you cut the melon in fingers and wrap in prosciutto, wash strawberries, and cook. Friday just stick your cuisine concoctions into the proper dishes, put ice in the cooler, pack the hamper, dress yourself to the nines, and wait until the doorbell rings and the group gathers.

● Other thoughts: A convertible helps. So does gamesmanship. Instead of everyone lining up for some sporty activity, there's the game where you say "I am thinking of someone whose name begins with a W." It will make you feel very circa Oscar Wilde and if you're stuck, use my pet: Just say, "I am thinking of someone whose name begins with a B." The person I always have in mind is an actor named Booth and as the fellow players get close to guessing, I just switch from James Wilkes to Edwin or vice versa. It never fails to stump.

Here are the recipes for entrecôte poivre (pepper steak) for six and ratatouille Nicoise, both garnered from the Brasserie Restaurant in New York which makes a specialty of "take out" picnic baskets, and for the rosewater cooler.

Entrecôte poivre

3 pounds of sirloin steak, about 1 and ¼ inches thick
Peppercorns
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon oil

Wipe steak with damp cloth. Dry thoroughly. Coarsely crush two tablespoons of peppercorns and press into both sides of the steak with the heel of the hand. Let steak stand for 30 minutes. Heat butter and oil in a heavy skillet until very hot. Sear steak quickly on both sides over high heat. Lower heat and cook approximately five minutes on each side for rare steak. Cool, slice, and put in refrigerator until ready for picnic.

Ratatouille Niçoise

1 large eggplant
6 zucchini
1 large green pepper
2 large onions
One 1 pound can Italian plum tomatoes
One-half cup cooking oil
1 clove garlic chopped
1 teaspoon basil
Salt
Coarsely ground black pepper

Peel and slice zucchini. Peel and dice eggplant. Slice onions and green pepper. Heat oil in a heavy skillet. Add onions and cook just long enough to soften. Add garlic, eggplant, zucchini, green pepper, basil, and salt and pepper to taste. Raise heat to high for a minute or two and then lower to medium. Cover loosely (leaving a small steam vent) and cook for 20 minutes. Add tomatoes, recover loosely and let mixture cook down for 25 minutes. Stick in refrigerator until picnic packing time.

Rosewater afshoreh

In a glass combine 1 tablespoon sugar and 2 tablespoons rosewater flower water. Add ice cubes and fill glass with water. This is for an individual portion. Take along your flower water and mix on the spot.

P.S. If it rains, don't worry. This picnic works just as successfully in an apartment as out in the open air.

Flavoring bulb

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tired of onions? Bored with garlic? Then sample shallots — a different kind of bulb. They are often imported from France, and are sometimes grown in the United States. Occasionally, shallots may be obtained in gourmet groceries. Or they may be ordered from a fancy-food catalogue house.

Sauce tartare

2 cooked egg yolks
Salt, pepper
1 cup oil
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 teaspoon chopped shallots
1 teaspoon chopped chives
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
1 teaspoon chopped capers
1 teaspoon sour gherkins

Crush cooked egg yolks finely with salt and pepper. Slowly add one cup oil, beating as when making mayonnaise. When mixture is as thick as mayonnaise, add remaining ingredients.

WOMEN TODAY

The luxury of hot water

Candid consumer

By Yvonne Horton
Home economics writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Most people take the luxury of hot water for granted," said Robert L. Rankin, research engineer of the American Gas Association (AGA), speaking to a seminar held at the association's testing laboratories in Cleveland, Ohio, recently.

"One turns the hot water tap in the kitchen or bathroom with almost a reflex motion," he added.

In 1956, a typical American home used 55 gallons of hot water per day, Mr. Rankin estimated. Now, 83 gallons per day are used.

Further information about modern water heaters so effective that hot water can be taken for granted was presented during his speech and in a tour of the laboratories. A prospective buyer might well consider the following:

How do you estimate what size of water heater to buy?

Consider whether you have an automatic dishwasher, the desired water temperature, number of people in the family, number of bathrooms, and whether you have an automatic clothes washer.

Severest demand on a water heater is an automatic clothes washer; the second is an automatic dishwasher.

Design, input rate (how fast tank refills), recovery rate (how fast cold water is heated), and tank material also affect consumer choice.

What kinds of water heaters are generally available?

(1) Insulated, automatic storage heaters supply hot water for most single-family residences in the United States today. Those heated by gas usually are underfired (heated from the bottom).

Two types of underfired storage heaters are: (a) gas water heaters with a center flue, where hot air and flue gasses rise in a pipe through the center of the tank; and (b) those with an external flue in which heat rises around the outside of the stored water.

(2) Automatic instantaneous water heaters, on the other hand, have no storage facilities. Water is heated and used immediately. Domestic use of such water heaters is primarily in Europe. In the United States, they are used in small travel trailers where space is limited. Usually a faucet is on the heater itself, which is hung over the area where the water is to be used.

(3) The old side-arm type of water heater (not underfired — water from the tank is heated while passing through coils at the side) is becoming obsolete for single family dwellings. None are currently certified by the AGA laboratories, but many are still in use. And commercial-size water heaters of this type are used in apartment buildings.

4) Dual-temperature water heating systems of many types provide water at two different temperatures—140 degrees F. and 180 degrees F., for example.

How can a consumer help increase the life of a hot-water tank?

● Limit draw rates. Draw off slowly and avoid turbulence.

● Flush tank at three-to-six-month intervals. Just drain off two or three bucketfuls. All you want to do is drain off the sediment on the bottom of the tank itself.

● Retain moderate temperatures within the tank, 160 degrees F. or less. The lower the temperature, the longer the tank life.

More about modern water heaters next week.

Send questions (no brand names, please) to Candid consumer, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02115. Candid consumer is a Thursday feature.

Consider surrounding scene

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

House plants are most beautiful when related to the scene around them, say floral authorities. While delicacy is usually appropriate in period homes, plants with bolder forms seem better suited to simple, modern surroundings. Boston Ferns provide a lacy yet sumptuous look. Bromeliads, dracaenas, bamboo, and kentia palms are striking in either small or large modern dwellings.

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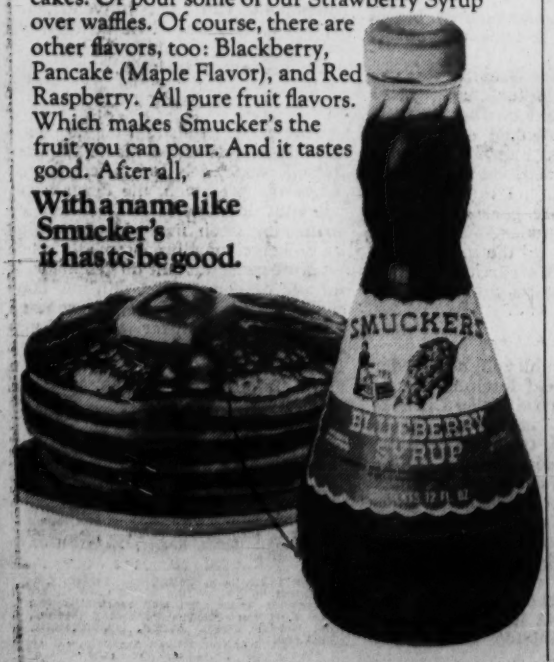
Heard about Smucker's and the fruit you can pour?

Smucker's, the people who make the jellies and preserves, also make Fruit Syrups. And, like Smucker jellies and preserves, the fruit syrups are made from the freshest fruits grown.

Try Smucker's Blueberry Syrup over pancakes. Or pour some of our Strawberry Syrup over waffles. Of course, there are other flavors, too: Blackberry, Pancake (Maple Flavor), and Red Raspberry. All pure fruit flavors. Which makes Smucker's the fruit you can pour. And it tastes good. After all,

With a name like Smucker's it has to be good.



Advertisement

Bringing Up Baby®

Hints Collected by Mrs. Dan Gerber, Mother of Five

YOUR BABY'S FEET

Two little feet, ten little toes . . . your baby"s feet are so tiny at birth. Hard to believe the growing they'll do! By baby's first birthday, his feet will be almost half the size they'll be at twenty-one!

Rapidly growing feet need freedom to expand. How to provide it?

- Have baby's bed covers loose so tiny feet can move about.
- Change baby's position often, especially if he's on his tummy.
- Kicking time — uncovered — every day helps strengthen feet and legs.

●

Fast-growing feet give you a clue to baby's' overall rate of growth during the first year. Amazing! Baby's birth weight will probably triple.

The hungry first year. Baby grows by leaps and pounds. No wonder he's hungry! And Gerber® sees to it that he gets a variety of satisfying, wholesome foods.

●

Meats for the growing one. All the Gerber Strained Meats are prepared in a very special way, to insure that moist, smooth consistency babies like so much. Succulent flavors make them even more appealing — Beef, Turkey, Ham and eight others.

●

When baby shoes? Not a must until baby starts to walk (any time between 10 and 18 months). Wise to check shoe *and* sock sizes every month or so to keep pace with growing feet.

By this time, baby will have started the 7 Gerber Junior Meats . . . all noted for nibbling-nice textures. Tiny particles of pure meat are free from coarse fiber or tissue.

●

Meaty Idea for a Toddler Menu. A casserole with an interesting flavor surprise: savory ham! Will please grown-ups and children, too.

Scalloped Potatoes with Ham

1 package Scalloped Potato Mix
2 jars Gerber Strained Ham

Prepare scalloped potato mix as directed on package, using a shallow baking dish. Distribute spoonfuls of strained ham evenly throughout the potatoes. Bake according to package directions. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

Notable for goodness: Gerber High Protein Cereal, High Meat Dinners, Egg Yolks, Egg Yolks & Ham, Meat Sticks and Chicken Sticks. Like all 127 Gerber Foods, they're created *especially* for baby. Gerber Baby Products, Box 33, Fremont, Michigan 49412.

Our best subject is lunch

Thermos® school kits feature your children's favorite characters. And this year we're introducing fascinating magnetic game lunch boxes that youngsters will love. Of course, each kit has a matching Thermos brand vacuum bottle and lots of room for sandwiches. And while you're at it, buy a Thermos insulated Snak Jar that keeps fruit salad and other lunchtime treats cool for hours. Fits right in any school kit.

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THERMOS DIVISION, KING-SEELEY THERMOS CO., NORWICH, CONN.

By any other name

In the isolated Gulf cattle stations of Northern Australia, the food was unvaryingly monotonous: everlasting corned beef and damper. It was a means of survival rather than of satisfaction. That was before Sid, the cook, joined our camp. With rich imagination and creative inventiveness he adventured into, and opened up to us, new gustatory realms. He had the rare genius of being able to match the delectable sounding names he invented with dishes which were equally attractive, tasty and enjoyable.

He even improved on Shakespeare's dictum that ". . . a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Sid's intriguing fish name of Bore Drain Barramunda, together with some special dumpling treatment of his own, endowed the tiresome corned beef with an allure which gave it a sweeter smell and a more tantalizing taste than the basic, unsophisticated ingredient had ever before been able to achieve.

♦ ♦ ♦

One morning I heard Sid mention a, to me, new breakfast dish, Burdekin Ducks. This unfamiliar name conjured up pleasant possibilities. Oh what a happy change this would be. My mouth watered at the exciting prospect. Happily expectant, I lifted lids and inspected dishes; but found no duck.

Noting my disappointment, Sid asked what I was looking for.

"The duck," I answered.

"The what? Oh, that's it," he said with a grin, pointing to some pancake-looking slabs.

With a couple on my plate I sat down to enjoy my duck breakfast. I soon found that the duck was duck in name only. It was still corned beef; but camouflaged in batter. With plenty of tomato sauce it was unexpectedly palatable.

Stuttering Steak was another creation of Sid's. Grilled on the coals and finished in his own Parisian manner, the corned beef gained a new relish which would have satisfied an epicure.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sid thus made eating much more interesting and enjoyable. At times, to the gastronomically ignorant, such as myself, it became almost an adventure. This adventurous aspect was even more pronounced if the cook happened to be of Centipede's caliber.

One day Centipede had gone ahead with the spare horses. Bill and I were to meet him at Edlie's Lagoon for lunch. As we approached Edlie's we smelled an appetizing aroma. As we dismounted, Bill called, "You bin catchem good feller tucker, Centipede?"

"Yough Ih, (yes), onegilla," Centipede replied in his, to me, still mystifying Wunyee dialect.

"Like to try a piece for lunch?" Bill asked me.

"Onegilla, what's that?" I asked.

"All-a-same fish," answered Centipede.

In my ignorance I assumed that onegilla was just another name for one of the great variety of fish with which the Gulf waters abound. "Yes, all right," I agreed, thinking it would be better than corned beef anyhow.

With a piece of onegilla on a slab of bread, I began to sample this unfamiliar fish. Suppressing a grin, Bill watched me finish my portion. "Like it?" he asked.

"I'm not too sure, tastes a bit funny," I answered. Bill, I noticed, was eating corned beef.

The following day, I was telling Sid about our fish lunch. "Onegilla?" he said, "Never heard of any such fish. What was it, Bill?"

Bill, his thoughts preoccupied with cattle, absentmindedly replied, "Eh? Oh that fish of Centipede's—it was only goanna." Now I understood why Bill had been eating corned beef instead of onegilla.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sid had left. We'd been on corned beef and damper for weeks. Bill asked, "Are you game to try a change of tucker?"

"Sure, nothing I'd welcome more," I innocently agreed, not expecting his next suggestion: "Well, you ride in and knock up a Spotted Dog; they are easy."

Riding into camp I vaguely recalled that Spotted Dog was some sort of rice pudding and that rice should be cooked dry, whatever that meant. "Make plenty," Bill had said. I swung the camp's largest billycan, filled with rice and water, over the roaring fire.

Busily preparing other things I became aware of a pungent odor being wafted in from the fire. The rice was obviously cooking dry. There seemed to be more in the fire than I had ever put in the billycan. It was cascading out in a violently erupting volcano of white. But how to cook dry the sodden mass still somersaulting in and out of the billycan, and where it was all coming from, were questions that had me nonplussed. Spreading it out close to the hot fire should help dry it out, I thought.

♦ ♦ ♦

Absorbed in shoveling it out onto plates, dishes, bags and even on adjacent logs, I felt, rather than heard, Bill ride up. I looked up.

Speechless, he just sat watching me through puzzled, narrowed eyes. With mouth agape he struggled with the incredibility of the domestic chaos which confronted him. "Well, I'll be jiggered," he finally breathed. A hesitant smile started, stopped, and then flickered across his face as the humor of the situation began to trickle through his first somber reactions.

"This is the first snowstorm that ever hit the Gulf," he chuckled as he swung lightly off Dandy. "Come on, let's shove it all back in the billy. We'll smother it with lashings of condensed milk, plenty of raisins and oodles of sugar. The boys'll love it."

We couldn't afford to be too finicky and gathered up, with the rice, a few ashes, twigs, leaves and pieces of bark.

♦ ♦ ♦

Having disposed of the first course of our evening meal, Centipede came to collect the pudding. He looked somewhat mystified, as with a tentative finger he poked a piece of bark. "What name this-a-one?" he asked. "Piccaninny Willy-willy bin blow up, sit down longa him," Bill explained.

Scrutinizing the ashen mess somewhat apprehensively, Centipede asked, "You bin cook him, Bill?"

"Yes, I bin fix him," answered Bill. Then, wishing to more fully reassure Centipede, he called to me, "Hey, Tom, come and tell your old binghi that this Spotted Dog's good feller tucker."

My "Him altogether boodjeri this-a-one, Centipede" failed to allay his doubts; but when I informed him that "Me two feller (Bill and I) altogether tuck outlonga this-a-one all-a-same," he instantly challenged me, "You tuck out longa him now."

"Sure, quick-feller," I breezed with a confidence I was far from feeling.

The doubtful look on Centipede's face gave place to a faint smile of relief as I slowly swallowed a mouthful of the gooey looking mess. Half persuaded, he hopefully asked, "Him orright, ain't it?"

In my most convincing tone I confidently assured him, "Centipede, you'll never taste a better rice pudding than this-a-one."

"Rice puddin'?" Again there was concern in his voice. "Him no more Spotted Dog, then?"

"Same thing, Centipede," I assured him. "You call Bully (Bill's puppy) dara, I call him dog. You call Dandy yarraman, I call him horse. You call whip-tail onegilla, I call him goanna. You call this-a-one Spotted Dog, supposum I call him rice pudding? Him altogether same one feller."

Satisfied at last, Centipede picked up the pudding; and whether Spotted Dog or by any other name we all enjoyed it as the sweetest of the sweet.

THOMAS BUSHNIE

from a former college student in California:

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MM-48

Both pictures by courtesy of The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York

"ANIMALS AND FLOWERS": *Oil by Heinrich Campendonk (1889-1957)*

Summer has brought to the circular walls of The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum an exhibition, "Rousseau, Redon and Fantasy," to be on view through September 2. Fourth in the museum's series of summer shows, the 115 paintings center around subjects with overtones of fantasy. Among them are Campendonk's canvas, "Animals and Flowers" (29⅛" by 19⅛"), and "Landscape Fantasy," an oil on burlap by Max Ernst.

Blaue Reiter member Campendonk was heavily influenced by folk art. His space is two-dimensional; his flowers and goats float about, one above the other, in a meadow that obviously is located in fairyland. Primitive in the manner of a child, Campendonk embraces the idea of mankind, nature and realism. His avid hunger for color, after the style of the Fauves, induces a use of wild tonalities consistent only with his own feelings. So we find red and green cows, or blue or purple sheep, in the Campendonk dream world. Though these colors sound violent, they in fact never collide. The overall effect is a prismatic, burning harmony, in itself sufficient to give the painting stature.

German-born Ernst (1891), once leader of the Dadaists in Cologne, gives us a farm scene that relies on his strange imagination. His animals with human eyes and the surrealist town are far from the childlike fables of Campendonk. The farmer leaning from the hayloft, children playing tag, houses piled one upon the other — a village without gravity, held in place by inner magic — make up Ernst's poetry of thought. His inventive combinations seem the essence of surrealism.

Of these and the other paintings in the summer show, Museum Curator Louise Averill Svendsen says in the catalogue: "What binds the artists of the fantastic together is their common view. They shared a belief in the aspiration of the human spirit to transcend the earthly. From memory and from dreams, from folklore, well-springs of humor, from irrational terrors and subconscious desires, they each reveal their inner world of reality, more real than the visible world. In its broadest sense, fantasy is imagery which springs unbidden from the inner creative being of the artist which is beyond our power to comprehend rationally."

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

"LANDSCAPE FANTASY": *Oil on burlap by Max Ernst*

Voice of the meadowlark

Voice of the prairie, meadowlark, I hear
your clear call in the late morning, the sky
formed round it. Following, the sun is high
with day; your singing brings all distance near,
even the river on the other side
of the hill, and the towns through which I passed
on my way here. The people who walk there,
anxious with noon hunger, have put aside
their work, and see on the street-clocks the fast
hour go. But I, sensing in the air
a timelessness, listen, imagining
space, and you at the heart of it, singing.

OLIVER HALE

Thinkers are needed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A newspaperman in search of a truly serene individual was referred to a villager whom he found sitting in a rocking chair on his front porch. "How do you spend your time?" asked the reporter.

The villager replied, "Some of the time I sits and thinks, but most of the time, I just sits."

Although "just sitting" may frequently be mistaken for serenity, it is obvious that this is not the way to solve problems. Human progress comes from mental activity, from good thinking, prayerful, Christian thinking.

♦ ♦ ♦

Each of us has the ability to recognize the degree to which he "just sits." Few care to admit mental laziness and apathy, yet willingness to face this fault is the first need in rescuing oneself from the mental stagnation and material consciousness that are the basis of human difficulties, sickness, and other ills.

It is the privilege of every individual, regardless of circumstances, to think the thoughts that have brought goodness and greatness to others. Loving thoughts and spiritual truths will bring the same good to everyone willing to make them his own.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, points out the connection between what we think and what we experience with this bright promise: "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 261).

♦ ♦ ♦

Right at this moment every individual has the opportunity to think the same thoughts that empowered Christ Jesus to perform his great works, bringing comfort and healing to multitudes. Such thoughts are expressed throughout the Bible; they tell of God's allness and goodness and of man made in God's likeness, hence spiritual. To share these great thoughts, the individual who is "just sitting" needs to open the Bible, ponder its teachings, admit them into his consciousness and then live them in all Christliness.

Perhaps the most transforming thoughts to be found anywhere are the two great commands cited by the Master in the twenty-second chapter of Matthew (verses 37-39): "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

♦ ♦ ♦

The individual who complies with these tremendous commands cannot avoid helping himself and the world. There can be no ingratitude or envy in the consciousness of one who is loving his neighbor and the great Giver of all good with his whole heart. There can be no sorrow or sense of lack in the thought of one who is loving his fellow men and the Giver of life with all his soul. There can be no fear of evil in the thought of one who is loving his neighbor and the Giver of all intelligence with all his mind.

Great thoughts are our thoughts as soon as we start to think them. They are free. No one person or group has a monopoly on "the enduring, the good, and the true." These belong to us at the moment we accept them into our thinking.

♦ ♦ ♦

All the good thoughts that have blessed mankind, that guided the children of Israel through the Red Sea and wilderness, that brought Jesus triumphantly through the crucifixion experience to the resurrection and ascension, all the great and good thoughts of history and eternity, remain to comfort, heal, and save those of us willing to accept these thoughts as gifts from Him in whom "we live, and move, and have our being" (Acts 17:28).

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Dutch. Twice a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Dutch translation.]

Er zijn denkers nodig

[This is a Dutch translation of "Thinkers are needed," appearing on this page]

Vertaling van het godsdienstige artikel dat op deze bladzijde in het Engels voorkomt
[Een Nederlandse vertaling verschijnt tweemaal per maand]

Een journalist die op zoek was naar een werkelijk vredig mens, werd verwezen naar een dorpeling die hij op zijn schommelstoel op de veranda voor zijn huis aantrof. „Hoe brengt u uw tijd door?", vroeg de verslaggever.

De dorpeling antwoordde: „Soms zit ik te denken, maar meestal zit ik zo maar."

Ofschoon „zo maar te zitten" dikwijls ten onrechte voor vredigheid wordt aangezien, is het wel duidelijk dat dit niet de manier is om problemen op te lossen. Vooruitgang in het menselijk leven komt voort uit geestelijke activiteit, uit juist denken, biddend Christelijk denken.

♦ ♦ ♦

Wij zijn allen wel in staat uit te maken in hoeverre we „zo maar zitten". Niet veel mensen zijn bereid te bekennen, dat ze aan mentale luiheid en apathie lijden; toch is het een eerste vereiste om bereidwillig deze fout onder het oog te zien, willen wij onszelf van de mentale stilstand en het stoffelijk gerichte bewustzijn bevrijden, die ten grondslag liggen aan de moeilijkheden, ziekten en andere kwalen van de mensen.

Het is het voorrecht van ieder mens, ongeacht de omstandigheden, zijn bewustzijn te vullen met de gedachten die goedheid en grootheid aan anderen gebracht hebben. Liefdevolle gedachten en geestelijke waarheden zullen aan ieder die bereid is ze zich eigen te maken, evenveel goeds brengen.

De Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap*, Mary Baker Eddy, maakt ons het verband tussen wat wij denken en wat wij ervaren duidelijk met de volgende hoopvolle belofte: „Houd uw gedachte standvastig op het blijvende, het goede en het ware gericht, en naar de mate, waarin uw gedachten ervan vervuld zijn, zult gij die in uw leven gaan ervaren" (*Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift*, blz. 261).

♦ ♦ ♦

Nu, op dit ogenblik zelf, heeft ieder mens de gelegenheid dezelfde gedachten te hebben als die welke Christus Jezus de macht gaven zijn grote werken te doen en troost en genezing te brengen aan de menigten. Zulke gedachten komen overal in de Bijbel tot uitdrukking; ze spreken van Gods alheid en goedheid en van de mens naar Gods gelijkenis, dus geestelijk. Om deel te hebben aan die grote gedachten, moet de mens die „zo maar zit" de Bijbel openen, nadenken over wat de Bijbel leert, dit in zijn bewustzijn binnenlaten en het in zijn leven in alle Christelijkheid in praktijk brengen.

Misschien zijn de gedachten waar de grootste hervormende invloed ter wereld van uitgaat, wel de twee grote geboden, die door de Meester genoemd worden in het tweeëntwintigste hoofdstuk van Mattheüs (de verzen 37-39): „Gij zult liefhebben den Heere uw God met geheel uw hart en met geheel uw ziel en met geheel uw verstand. Dit is het eerste en het grote gebod. En het tweede, daaraan gelijk, is: Gij zult uw naaste liefhebben als uzelf."

♦ ♦ ♦

Het is onvermijdelijk dat de mens die in overeenstemming leeft met deze twee enorme geboden, zichzelf en de wereld tot zegen is. Er kan geen ondankbaarheid of afgunst in het bewustzijn van iemand aanwezig zijn die zijn naaste en de grote Gever van al het goede met zijn gehele hart liefheeft. Er kan geen leed of gevoel van gebrek zijn in de gedachten van iemand die zijn medemensen en de Gever van het leven met zijn gehele ziel liefheeft. Geen vrees voor het kwaad kan er zijn in de gedachten van iemand die zijn naaste en de Gever van alle intelligentie met zijn hele wezen liefheeft.

Grote gedachten worden onze gedachten, zodra we ons bewustzijn ermee vullen. Ze kosten niets. Geen enkele persoon of groep heeft het monopolie van „het blijvende, het goede, en het ware". Ze behoren ons toe, vanaf het ogenblik dat we ze in onze gedachten toelaten.

♦ ♦ ♦

Alle goede gedachten die de mensheid gezegend hebben, die de kinderen Israëls door de Rode Zee en de wildernis geleidden, die Jezus zegevierend door de ervaring van de kruisiging heen naar de opstanding en de hemelvaart brachten, alle goede en grote gedachten uit de geschiedenis en van de eeuwigheid, zijn nog aanwezig om ons te troosten, te genezen en te redden, wanneer we bereid zijn die te aanvaarden als gaven van Hem in wie wij „leven, ons bewegen en zijn" (Handelingen 17:28).

*Christian Science: Uitspraak 'Krist'n 'Saiens.

De Nederlandse vertaling van het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap, „Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift" door Mary Baker Eddy, is verkrijgbaar met de Engelse tekst op de tegenoverstaande pagina's. Het is te koop in Leeskamers van de Christelijke Wetenschap, of kan besteld worden bij Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Voor inlichtingen betreffende verdere lectuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap in het Nederlands wende men zich schriftelijk tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

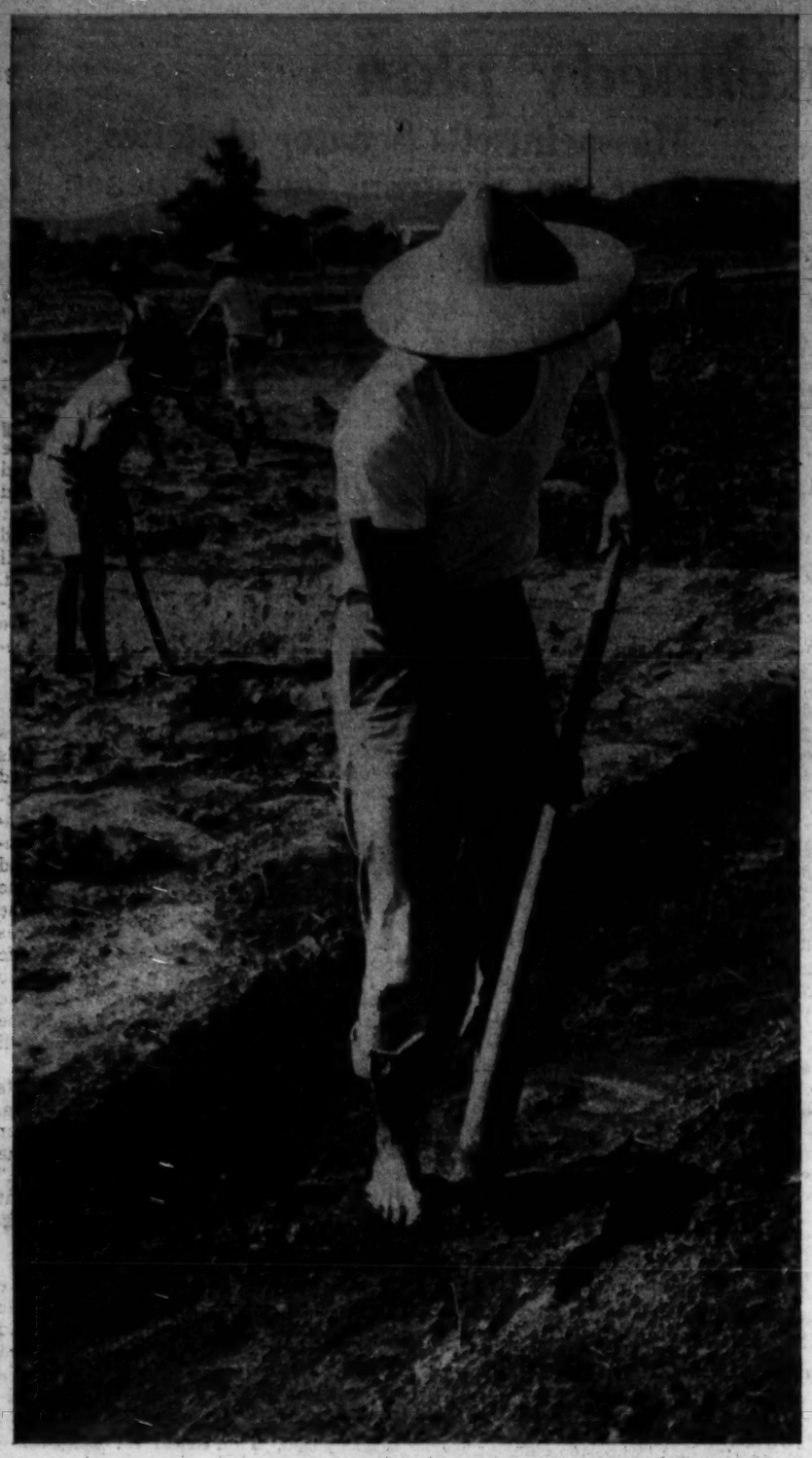
Second Section • Thursday, August 22, 1967

All photos by Paul Conklin

Ethiopian high rise

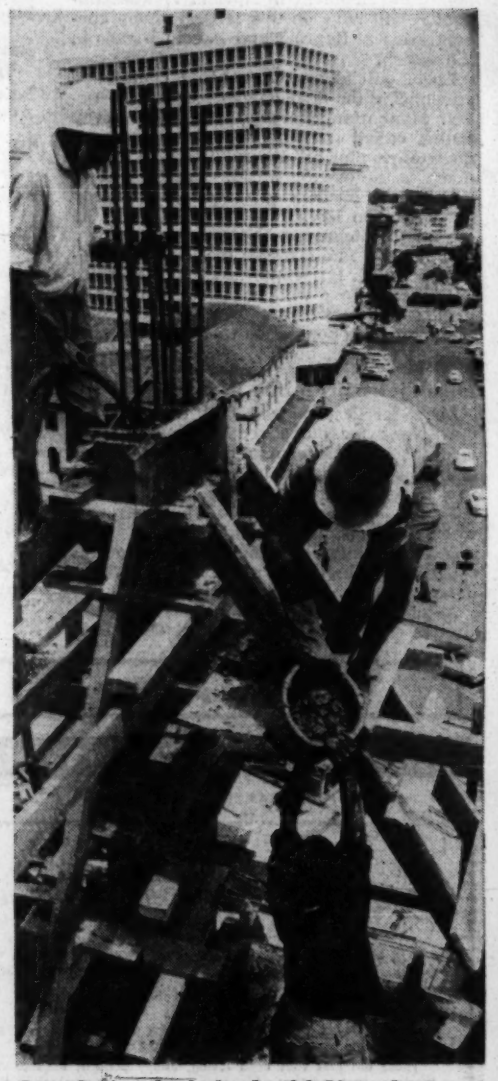
Construction sign in Addis Ababa shows how varied are the sources of Western help for this African kingdom.

International help for Africa



Irrigation work in Botswana

The Chinese Nationalist Government spends $10 million yearly on agricultural aid in Africa, where it has teams in 18 countries. Here in Botswana a Chinese worker digs in an irrigation ditch at project where local men are being trained in vegetable cultivation.



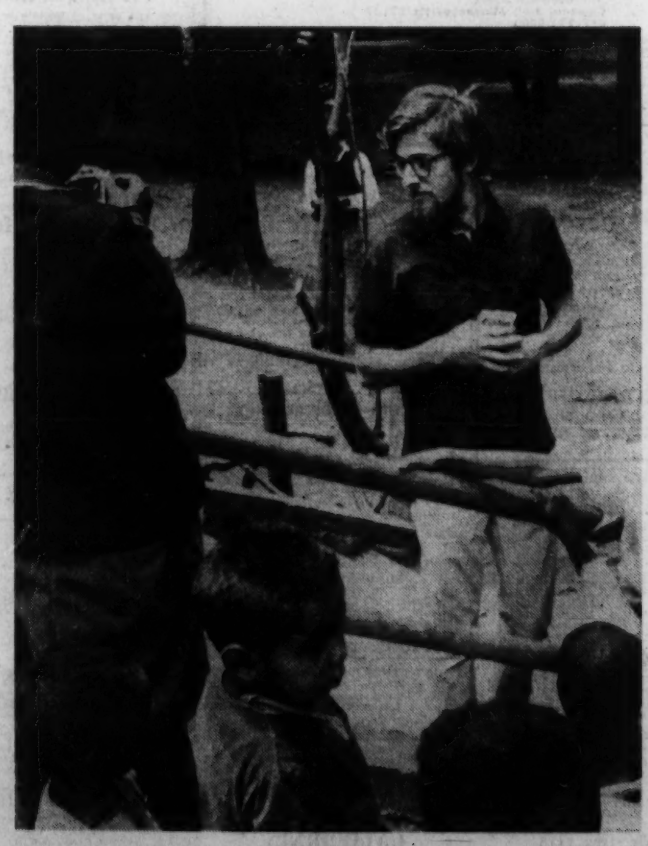
Israeli funds help build Nairobi hotel

A helping hand

Helping out at the Thomson's Falls Area Settlement show is A. G. Boogmans, a member of the Dutch Peace Corps, the Jongeren Vrijwilligers Programme. It has 90 volunteers in four African countries.

Piped water arrives

Unheard of before: piped water for Korem in Ethiopia. Formerly water had to be rolled in barrels from a river four miles away. Now, with a $5,000 grant from the Agency for International Development and an assist from the Peace Corps, it is coming the easy way.



Playtime in Addis Ababa hostel

Richard Holloway, from England, works in Addis Ababa under the auspices of the United Nations at a hostel for street urchins run by the Ethiopian Child and Family Welfare Association.

Harlem gets 33-story building

By George H. Favre
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

White capital is moving into black Harlem in the form of a 33-story, $20 million office/hotel/department-store complex.

Aside from the government-financed new state office building now under construction at West 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, four blocks away, this will be the first major office building in Harlem in half a century.

It almost certainly will not be the last. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, speaking at demolition ceremonies for the state building last June, forecast that it would generate a renewal boom just as Rockefeller Center did in midtown Manhattan in the 1930's.

The Governor's forecast was not clairvoyance. It has long been clear that Harlem's strategic position as a transportation center, its lower land costs, and availability of a pool of trainable labor would eventually bring office construction uptown.

Cheaper than downtown

Richard Sherrill, Manhattan real-estate man who heads the sponsoring group of what will be known as Triboro Plaza, noted that the 1 million-square-foot complex will cost 15 to 20 percent less to build in Harlem than it would have downtown. The differential springs from lower land costs.

What is less clear than inevitable economic development in Harlem is what impact it will have on this largest single concentration of Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the nation.

Local officialdom, at a press conference announcing the development, stressed benefits. Manhattan, Borough President Percy Sutton called it "part of my concept of a downtown uptown." It would, he said, "open doors to the outside world," bringing white people into Harlem to work, and possibly eventually to live. This has long been the dream of integration-oriented Negroes.

In addition, he stressed the job opportunities for black Harlemites. "I have talked to builders—anyone who wants to build in the ghettos," Mr. Sutton said, "to make sure the indigenous population would have opportunities to work here."

Local jobs promised

Mr. Sherrill promised that the first opportunities for office rentals would go to local people. Merchants displaced by the demolition would also be given first chance at renting shop space, he said.

There is some question, however, of whether merchants occupying the substandard, shabby buildings now on the site could afford the higher rentals of a de luxe office complex.

A longer-range question arises with the matter of white ownership of Harlem land and buildings. Not all blacks these days look to integration as the answer to race problems.

Cyril Tyson, Commissioner of the city's Manpower and Career Development Agency, raised this issue recently in a panel discussion. He expressed the concern of many blacks when he said: "By hook or crook, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Harlem, and south Bronx, and all the black areas, are going to be recaptured by the whites — whether it is by the insurance companies in cahoots with the bankers or some other scheme."

Implicit here is the whole issue of black power—black ownership of land, black construction companies, black landlords, and black tenants.

Land bought from whites

The Triboro Plaza builders bought the land at East 125th Street and Lexington Avenue from a white-owned estate, so there is no question of transferring land from black to white hands here. But the issue remains very much a part of the Harlem economic-development picture.

Increasingly, and on a national scale, both Negro leaders and white politicians and businessmen are enthusiastically endorsing black ownership and entrepreneurship as the ultimate answer to racial problems.

Some observers warn that this will result in segregation. Others retort that segregation is a present fact, and that not before the Negro lays his hands on the political and economic levers that control his destiny can he begin to think about integration.

At present no Negroes have any part in the Triboro Plaza project. Mr. Sherrill, questioned on this point, said "We will invite black investors when the risk is minimal. We can afford a certain amount of risk, and they can't."

Negro funds doubted

At present he noted, "Negroes do not have the funds." This is a general assumption that some students of the ghetto say is not entirely accurate. They point out that ghetto Negroes put millions of dollars into black banks, and that much of this money is then invested outside the ghetto.

Mr. Sherrill hints that he has already approached black bankers in Harlem and that eventually they will be invited in.

Mr. Sherrill wears a black-and-white badge with the New York Urban Coalition slogan emblazoned on it—"Give a damn." It is clear that he has weighed the racial question in almost every consideration that the sponsoring group has made. Phrasing his words carefully, he told reporters that "we are being selective in choosing tenants who will serve the neighborhood."

He also chose the Negro firm of Ifill, Johnson & Hanchard, architects who designed the nearby state office building, to do Triboro Plaza.

Once the first phase of the project is finished—including office tower with a 200-room hotel on the top 11 floors, 400-car garage, and shopping arcade below ground, connecting with the subway—Phase 2 will commence.

Phase 2 calls for either a large department store or a complex of shops, costing between $8.5 and $10 million. "It will depend on neighborhood relations," says Mr. Sherrill, "as to what we do on Phase 2."

By Norman Mathony, staff photographer

U.S. Capitol draws visitors

Visitors to the Capitol rotunda in Washington line up for a tour as statues look on. Congressmen themselves are far away in recess because of the political conventions.

Police use Hitler house

By the Associated Press

Munich, Germany

The Bavarian Central Office for Repentance Money—headquarters for administration of traffic fines—will move into Adolf Hitler's old Munich apartment house on Prinzregentenstrasse late this year, police announced.

Hitler lived there before his January, 1933, move to Berlin. In recent years the place has been Bavarian State Police headquarters.

Kennedy plan

Massachusetts Senator sketches four-step program for Viet peace

By Edgar M. Mills
New England political editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester

A four-point program to bring peace to South Vietnam, including an unconditional end to all bombing of North Vietnam, has been advocated by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts here.

The occasion before the Worcester Area Chamber of Commerce marked his first public appearance since the assassination of his brother, the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, in the midst of the latter's presidential-nomination campaign.

It was a sternly serious senior Massachusetts Senator who outlined his peace program, aimed obviously at the Democratic National Convention platform hearings now going on in Washington.

"Today I resume my public responsibilities to the people of Massachusetts," Senator Kennedy said before the audience of 1,200 persons. "Like by brothers before me, I pick up a fallen standard. Sustained by the memory of our priceless years together, I shall try to carry forward that special commitment to justice, to excellence, and to courage that distinguished their lives."

Parallel drawn

Although Senator Kennedy did dwell briefly on the subject of violence and disorder on the national scene, the main thrust of his long-awaited speech was on Vietnam.

His program was in line with those outlined by Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas and others of his Washington colleagues espousing the dove position.

His four-point Vietnam peace program included:

- An unconditional end to "all bombing of North Vietnam."
- Negotiations "with Hanoi of the mutual withdrawal from South Vietnam of all foreign forces both allied and North Vietnamese."
- "Accompany this withdrawal with whatever help we can give to the South Vietnamese in the building of a viable political, economic, and legal structure that will not promptly collapse upon our departure."
- "Demonstrate to both Hanoi and Saigon the sincerity of our intentions by significantly decreasing this year the level of our military activity and military personnel in the South."

Resupply hampered

The Massachusetts Senator emphasized that he would not urge a bombing cessation if it would cost American lives.

He asserted that "while the bombing has made more difficult the moving of North Vietnamese men and materials to the South, it has never reduced it."

He added, "An end to the killing in Vietnam can never be negotiated as long as the bombing of North Vietnam continues."

Senator Kennedy asserted, "I am not unmindful of the difficulties our withdrawal would create for the rulers of a Saigon regime but it has yet to demonstrate either popular support or a desire to commit that nation fully to that struggle. We can in the course of withdrawal take steps to assure the safety of those whom we encouraged to stand up against a Communist military take-over. We can help construct a cohesive society as a substitute for our military presence."

Tactics outlined

"But the most important spur that we can provide to the Saigon government—to persuade it to broaden its base, increase its appeal, and negotiate and accommodate with the National Liberation Front—is to make clear our intention to withdraw from the South as Hanoi withdraws, and our complete unwillingness thereafter to bear the burden of their responsibilities and pick up the pieces of their failures."

The importance given to the address was emphasized by the nationwide coverage given it by the three television networks and by representatives of the national press.

Senator Kennedy some time ago flatly withdrew his name from consideration as a vice-presidential candidate. But party leaders have not given up hope that he will accept a place on the national ticket with the anticipated presidential nominee, Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey.

At the time of his withdrawal from vice-presidential consideration, the Massachusetts Senator emphasized that he would speak out on political issues. His Worcester speech was the first occasion for his pronouncement of his views on national issues since the assassination of his brother Robert.

Concessions involved

Commenting farther on Vietnam, Senator Kennedy said, "The government in Saigon must not be given a veto over our course in Paris, our cessation of the bombing, or our mutual withdrawal of troops. They must be given clear notice that their chief prop will be taken away as soon as we can conclude such negotiations with Hanoi. In short, they, as we, will have to negotiate with their adversaries without a military victory. They, too, will have to make concessions. They, too, will have to work for **peace.**"

At the opening of his address, the Massachusetts Senator said that some persons had suggested that he retire from public life for safety's sake and for his family's sake.

"To those who have so written me—my deep thanks for your kindness and for your concern," Senator Kennedy said. "But there is no safety in hiding. Not for me; not for any of us here today; and not for our children who will inherit the world we make for them. For all of us, the only task is to work, in whatever way we can, to end the violence, and the hatredfi, and the division that threatens us all."

Regarding the national scene, Senator Kennedy said, "I am concerned, deeply concerned, about crime, about disrespect for law, about the violence and dark disorder that so afflicts our lives. Yet I am also troubled by the fact that we seem to be surrendering to the wrong answers to these problems.

"We have less understanding than fear; less cooperation than separatism. Guns and gas are being stockpiled against crime and riots, but the basic causes of crime and riots —bad schools and housing, no jobs, and an inadequate passion for justice — these are being neglected.

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WORCESTER STATE HOSPITAL
By RICHARD W. NELSON, M. D.
Asst. Superintendent

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They supply demands

Student Politics, edited by Seymour Martin Lipset. New York: Basic Books. $8.95.
Young Radicals, by Kenneth Keniston. New York: Harcourt Brace and World $5.95.

By Henrietta Buckmaster

All over the world the 1960's will probably be known as the decade of protest. Summed up, perhaps, as protest against doing the some old failures in the same old ways.

The articulation and the thrust have come from the young. They gave the first impetus to the civil-rights movement, black students making a small revolution by their sit-ins, white students by their support of the "freedom schools," black and white by their anti-war marches, draft protests, vehement efforts to make university systems more meaningful, and demands for new political activities within the "establishment" itself.

No one has ever discovered how to protest tidily. The only criteria can be the results.

In these two useful books we gain a glimpse of the worldwide sweep of protest and some of the consequences. "Student Politics" is a symposium, edited by Seymour Martin Lipset, to which leading sociologists and political scientists from three dozen universities in the United States, South America, Israel and France have contributed. "Young Radicals" by Kenneth Keniston of the Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, offers sharp insights into the thinking of the students who devised the effective "Vietnam Summer" of 1967, during which house-to-house canvassing elicited voter attitudes toward the war and invited the use of democratic tools such as petitions and referendums.

"Student Politics" is general. "Young Radicals" is specific. They balance each other.

"Student Politics" attempts to analyze the role of students in politics and higher education, with special emphasis on the new countries. In the past very little effort has been made to understand the power of students in academic and political change. Now observers are obliged to take seriously the fact that in Japan, South Korea, Turkey, South Vietnam, Indonesia, Bolivia, Venezuela, students have played a decisive part in the life and death of governments since 1961. Most of the governments which fell were bad, so one may conclude the student action was good.

In Burma, the Ivory Coast, Brazil, Poland, the Soviet Union, China, Nigeria, the Argentine, students have been used by the governments to create situations but have also caused much authoritarian dismay. The students have represented with great precision the forces within the country.

In the United States the phenomenon has been the same but different. The students participating in the "Vietnam Summer," the New Politics, the huge demonstrations in the universities, have used the techniques of politics and have expected political results—politics being used in the large sense of policy shaping.

But Americans have differed from students in other parts of the world in their social orientation. They have been largely middle class, economically secure — and therefore, in the United States context, predominantly white. This does not mean any lack of racial interplay, but it does mean that the average Negro has had his own bone-close problem of daily living to represent his basic protest.

Mr. Keniston, conducting a series of interviews, was struck by the candor and integrity of most of the young people engaged in the war protest. They wanted "relevance" in their lives; they were willing to make many sacrifices for it. War was to them a total irrelevance. Their protest was directed against economic and spiritual impoverishment and they saw war and status quo thinking as central to this impoverishment.

Mr. Keniston was also made aware of the hazards of frustration and disillusion if the young radicals should find that use of the democratic process does not bring about change. He says, "These young men and women seek new forms of adulthood in which the principled dedication of youth to the betterment of society can be continued in adult work that does not require blind acceptance of the established System but permits continuing commitment to social change. This search is age-old, but in a society that teaches its young to take ideals seriously it takes on new importance and urgency."

Those who have a fondness for the status quo will find a genuine challenge in these books and a good dose of that "relevance" which means so much to the young.

Half-New Deal

Big choices, hesitant reformers

The Brains Trust. by Rexford Guy Tugwell. New York: Viking. $10.

By Michael Janeway

"The New Deal does not deserve the reputation it has gradually gained," writes one of its architects, Rexford Tugwell, at the close of this book about the last year of the old deal. "Roosevelt does."

The comment suggests candor, irony, and decisiveness, all three of which are present in abundance in "The Brains Trust." Tugwell continues, "He was one of the more remarkable Presidents, and I have never regretted my frustrated attempts to convince him that he should do what he readily admitted ought to be done."

To Tugwell, what "ought to be done," now as then, was to create a governmental mechanism for social and economic planning equal to the forces of industry and technology that wreak chaos unless ordered. Roosevelt agreed, for a season or two, but one by one the excuses for expedient evasion, and very real political barriers, multiplied against the kind of planning Tugwell saw as necessary. Rightly or wrongly, Roosevelt yielded to them.

The book is a pleasure because so frank and fresh. "He was one of the more remarkable presidents"—not necessarily *the* most remarkable, just the one Tugwell happened to be fortunate enough to influence. Perhaps the tone of reasonableness, lack of awe, and ease is possible because Tugwell deals here with FDR before he became a god and his works myth—that is, before March 4, 1933. But it is an ease and realism born of experience and participation — the best of the biographers, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., and Frank Freidel, being of the next generation, must deal with other men's experiences.

Personal accounts are generally corroded by bitterness, but not so Tugwell's. His book is as detached and frank about his own trying traits—political naïveté and a certain single-mindedness—as about FDR's own dramatic flaws.

"The Brains Trust" is a revelation because we have forgotten about great men having great choices. Lyndon Johnson told us again and again that we were in Vietnam because we were honoring commitments made by previous Presidents; in search of consensus, he posed a kind of fiat fate. Similarly, it is hard to imagine John Kennedy, surrounded by experts on the use of power, trying to make up his mind what kind of a President to be. But in the spring of 1932 Governor Franklin Roosevelt of New York saw the presidency within his grasp and wondered how to act on it.

By Sturges

Rexford Tugwell (1935)

Power flowed in his direction as much because of default by the politically bankrupt Hoover administration and dead-end Al Smith faction in his own party as because of anything he did for himself. The question was less one of getting power than of what to do with it; FDR had few problems with regard to availability. But the press, and beyond them the intelligentsia, suspected him, in Walter Lippmann's famous garbled entrail-reading, of being "an impressionable person without a firm grasp of public affairs and without very strong convictions . . . Franklin D. Roosevelt . . . is a pleasant man who, without any important qualifications for the office, would very much like to be president."

The barbs hurt. Roosevelt's political deputies summoned Professor Raymond Moley of Columbia, who taught government, and Moley summoned his colleagues at Columbia: Adolf Berle, whose forte was corporate law, and Rex Tugwell who taught and wrote about industrial and agricultural economics.

In contrast to the eclectic pragmatism of the later New Deal, the three original brains-trusters shared a commitment to government planning, and an antipathy to traditional trust-busting liberalism as articulated by the influential Justice Brandeis and his many followers. Tugwell, Moley, and Berle saw the Brandeisian fight against "bigness" as a backward-looking and therefore futile argument with the facts of modern technology and industry. The struggle between the Tugwellian planners and Brandeisian trust-busters was to occupy the first Roosevelt administration. But at its outset, as Tugwell makes plain, the brains-trust was important to FDR not because it produced a program but because it provided an intellectual anvil on which he could hammer out his own views on old controversies he had never pondered, and on the new dilemmas posed by the depression.

But along the way, Tugwell could not see why, if FDR agreed with him on diagnosis of the economic breakdown, he did not also buy the Tugwell remedy. Tugwell did see that in early 1932, observing Hoover's pathetic entrapment, FDR resolved not to resolve, for in programmatic ambiguity there was a basic resource for building a coalition, and governing with it. But for all the sound and fury, the New Deal would signify very little in the way of institutional reform or coherence.

By the summer of 1932, writes Tugwell, FDR was persisting "in trying to satisfy both those who were convinced [Brandeisian] atomists and, at the same time, those who had accepted concentration and control . . . I knew already that this was happening, but I did not know that he had no intention of resolving the contradiction." Later, in a series of lessons in politics administered by the candidates to the professor, Roosevelt told Tugwell he thought his proposals for coordinating government and economic effort made sense.

Tugwell paraphrases FDR's remarks from memory: "But we'd better be a little modest. He hadn't worked in Washington since 1920; I never had. These . . . mechanisms had to fit all around, and neither he nor I really knew what 'all around' meant. . . .

"One more thing. I considered myself, I had said, an experimenter. Then why did I insist on closing opportunities for experiment? He must get to the presidency free, or as free as he could. . . ." March would see a new crisis, and the legislative honeymoon would not last forever. "I suddenly realized how hard and inappropriately I had been pushing." FDR lectured him on larger strategy too, not just the tactics. If the radical progressives, typified by Tugwell and led by the younger Sen. Robert La Follette of Wisconsin were to succeed, FDR told him, "it would be because . . . [FDR] had created a situation to be worked from, and because we had stuck with him. . . . 'I'll be in the White House for eight years. When those years are over, there'll be a Progressive Party. It may not be Democratic, but it will be Progressive.' " What Roosevelt meant was that he saw himself presiding over a glacial shift in the American economic and social structure from right to left; that the progressives, he knew, would hound him to go faster, but that however much they were able to effect of their own social or economic reforms then or later would depend on what FDR would effect in the way of a political revolution. With this Tugwell seems to agree; it is part of why he writes that the New Deal was a disappointment in contrast to FDR himself.

Tugwell's achievement, then, is in dramatizing in the most intimate terms how FDR entertained the possibilities of choice, of commitment to diagnosis of the causes of the depression and plans for remedying it. And having the choice, chose not to choose.

Avoidance of such commitments has become part of our political way of life. Men like Tugwell lost influence in political circles after schemes for centralized planning (particularly AAA and NRA) failed in one fashion or another in the first years of the New Deal. The Brandeisians, who settled for less ambitious and cumbersome means of regulating the economy and the society were seen as the practical men of our time. Practical in what way? In that they didn't attempt too much rather than because what they attempted was satisfactory, Tugwell would say, and there is more and more reason to agree with him.

Those monuments to the Brandeisians, the federal regulatory agencies, regulate very little that is meaningful. It is absurd to imagine posing them or mechanisms fashioned in their image as ways and means of dealing with the rampant chaos, injustice and misery that characterize life in our cities and the condition of the black race. Even more challenging (and ironic in terms of Tugwell's belief in the inevitability of industrial concentration) is the menace of a technology no longer scientifically pure but part now of an unregulated complex connected by dual links of profit and power to the federal government.

Tugwell's concerns, which the pragmatic later New Dealers wrote off as dreamy and unwieldy are very much with us. Central to them is one of the oldest questions of all: how much should we, and can we, try to control? More than we have dared, or so one comes away from "The Brains Trust" feeling.

As Tugwell writes, "Unless I am mistaken, painful reorganizations are still to be gone through. The compulsion this time is not cold and hunger; it is a rising revolution of technology, which demands even more insistently the institutions of great management. Those institutions ought to have been perfected in 30 years of experience, instead of being smothered in the tangles of a system more accurately called a nonsystem."

Publishing and its ink-stained proletariat

Second of two articles on the changing look of book publishing.

By Melvin Maddocks

How does publishing look from the under- or author-side? Let us take the imaginary and rather daunting case of Maxwell P.

Maxwell is the sort of novelist who regularly gets described as "promising" in his twenties and thirties. Now he is in his forties, and the reviewers praise him, mildly, for his "craftsmanship."

Maxwell is a minor novelist. To be a minor novelist is becoming—if it has not always been—one of life's character-testing predicaments. Much like second-string quarterback or assistant vice-president, minor novelist is one of those roles that almost, but not quite, puts one's hand on the brass ring. It is a difficult position. Hopes are neither killed cleanly nor fulfilled—just left hanging. Between the haves and the have-nots, the minor novelist lives in a limbo with the other almost-haves.

By pulling down his blinds and sitting at his typewriter five to six hours a day, six days a week, Maxwell is able to produce a novel every couple of years. He is reasonably proud of all but the last. His last novel, "So Grows the Heliotrope," was aimed—on the advice of his agent—at women readers. It hit about 5,500 of them. At $5.95 per copy, Maxwell's royalties (10 percent) came to $3,272.50 for a year and a half of hard labor. He is almost relieved that "selling out" didn't work. He is as poor as ever.

Whom can he complain to about these intellectual coolie wages? His publisher? But his publisher, he knows, actually lost money on the book; he told him so. (Anything under a 6,000 sale is likely to be a red-ink proposition.)

Maxwell's agent buys him a lunch and tells him not to give up. He has what it takes. His time will come. His special audience is out there, it just hasn't surfaced yet, etc.

The agent is bearing up bravely, but each half-failure leaves Maxwell feeling a little more depleted (X-minus-one books left to write . . .). He invents comparisons: he wonders if he is becoming as obsolete as a harpsichord tuner, as an antimacassar manufacturer. . . . The little pasttime seems as sadly private as his novels.

He hears that more and more books are being commissioned in advance, like magazine articles. He has even heard — is the story apocryphal?—that one company advertised a book and when the subject stirred interest, created the book to go with the title.

'Trade' not aid

He realizes, vaguely, that publishers are becoming more "businesslike," meaning that deficit operations like himself may not be tolerated in the future as in the past. The old laissez-faire system used to be: 1. Wait for an author to produce a book—more or less, his kind of book; 2. Put it, with all due leisure, on the open market; 3. Wait some more, hopefully, for the book to "find its readers."

The new disposition is to ask first, in the manner of the consumer researcher: What does the market want? Another child-care book? Another introduction to the cuisine of France-midi? Then onto the phone and get the right authors cracking.

Control the economics of the operation. Cut down the unnecessary risks. These are the legitimate concerns of the new breed of publishers with a new breed of stockholders to answer to. But where, Maxwell wonders, will this leave minor novelists, to say nothing of poets?

He has heard the soothing answers:

Don't worry. The Big Money in publishing today is not interested, one way or another, in the "trade" books (i.e., general reading). Textbooks, encyclopedias, electronic teaching aids—this is the name of the new game. Novels and poetry are what you write off on your taxes.

Don't worry. The presence of Big Money actually makes book publishing a more secure business for everyone—including minor novelists—than it was in its more picturesque but more rickety days.

Don't worry. Publishing will always need the prestige value of the occasional "quality" book; it lends charisma to a firm's name, even when the profits come from elsewhere.

Maxwell resolves to keep his cool. He will read no more of those New York Times stories about personnel upheavals in high places ("editors are being shuffled around like department store clerks," one account read). But he can't help wondering—at 3 o'clock in the morning—whether there's even a small place in the future for people like him. And if not, will there be even 5,500 readers left to miss him? Self-pity settles under his blankets for the rest of the night.

It does nothing to encourage him to hear a man of intelligence and taste like Roger Straus (Farrar, Straus) say that big publishers "are through as serious influences in literature." For one thing, there just aren't that many small publishers around.

Unhappy medium

Maxwell has a funny feeling that book publishing is getting like Broadway: everything's either an overnight hit or an overnight flop, with no in-between. Either you are serialized in a woman's magazine, picked up as a book club selection, and sold to the movies for five figures—all months in advance of publication—or you peddle 5,500 copies and end up on remainder counters for 79 cents.

Being intrinsically tough—he wouldn't be an author if he were not—Maxwell tries the usual buck-yourself-up gambits, including the it-could-be-worse approach. He recalls reading that two out of three British writers earn less than £6 a week, according to a survey of the Society of Authors. He remembers also that James Jones was given an $800,000 advance against paperback sales of three novels—none of them written at the time. But that way lies madness—he feels like a high school girl migrating to Hollywood after reading what Liz Taylor made on "Cleopatra," and he is ashamed.

Better, perhaps, to hope the reasonable hope that the independent publishers — the Farrar, Straus's, the Houghton Mifflin's—will survive. Better to put one's qualified trust in the growing university presses. Will they, as some of Maxwell's friends dream, enlarge their role — rather like "educational" TV — moving toward not only a wider concept of scholarship but the higher "entertainments" (poetry, noncommercial novels, etc.)?

Next time he reads of another merger, or another shakeup, or of the total disappearance of that grand old man, Alfred Knopf, Maxwell resolves to write on the blackboard (25 times) the words of William Jovanovich, president of Harcourt, Brace: "I think that what is good and important is what turns out to be profitable." This may prove to be a myth; it is certainly an act of faith. But in book publishing, as elsewhere, it seems to be the best, last hope of the American Dream.

'Something nice'—and chilled

Spies Among Us, by Agatha Christie. New York: Dodd, Mead. $6.95.
Picture Miss Seeton, by Heron Carvic. New York: Harper & Row. $4.95. London: Bles.
The Errant Knights, by Mark Hebden. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World. $4.95.
The Balloon Man, by Charlotte Armstrong. New York: Coward-McCann. $4.95.
Dover Goes to Pott, by Joyce Porter. New York: Scribners. $3.95. London: Cape.
The End of the Rug, by Richard Llewellyn. New York: Doubleday. $5.95.

By Pamela Marsh

Holidaymakers who ask for "something nice to read" usually have murder in mind. And how right they are. Some of the nicest of tales involve those goriest of topics — mystery, spies, suspense.

To most nonserious readers Agatha Christie long ago set the standard—killings as painless as bang-bang-shoot-'em-dead, unlovable victims, suitably brought-to-justice villains. Three of her mysteries ("They Came to Baghdad," "N or M?," "Murder in Mesopotamia") have just been republished under one title "Spies Among Us," good examples of the infallible Christie mixture: unchilling thrills and characters and background all brought satisfyingly to life.

Before he wrote "Picture Miss Seeton" Heron Carvic must have known Miss Christie's Miss Marples very well indeed and was probably well acquainted with G. K. Chesterton's Father Brown too. Miss Seeton is elderly, English, intrepid and only dimly aware that danger exists at all. Her probing umbrella stirs up young criminal nests first in London, then in the country village of Plummergent. Though Mr. Carvic's touch is a shade heavier, nearer caricature than Miss Christie's, his book certainly belongs on the lower shelf of the same bookcase.

Hetty Bartelott of "The Errant Knights" would be very much at home in Miss Marples' drawing room, and her absent-minded genius of a husband, Hector, is pure Christie. There is a tinge of sentiment, the tinge that makes for a "nice" story in "The Errant Knights." Better still the background is a foreign vacation, the heroes are a loving, occasionally exasperating family (Hetty, Hector and their young nephew and wife) with the role of Scarlet Pimpernal thrust upon them.

A chase across Spain in an elderly Rolls-Royce with a young boy the police want and the Bartelotts don't hidden among their luggage hold the reader as firmly imprisoned as the Bartelotts expect to be.

But "nice' murders are on their way out of course, gentlemen heroes hopelessly outnumbered. Even so there are few mystery solvers quite as unheroic as Joyce Porter's brilliantly conceived Chief Inspector Dover, surely the most unpleasant policeman who ever set foot in Scotland Yard. The crimes he solves are only too often as unpleasant as his lazy, greedy, bullying self, though the stories he is involved in are, like "Dover Goes to Pott," reliably gripping, full of twists, lively characters and convincing background.

Charlotte Armstrong, usually a safe whiling-away-an-afternoon tale spinner, decides in "The Balloon Man" to aim simultaneously at the heart and at the small hairs on the back of the neck and sometimes hits both targets. Her deserted Sherry is just as tiny, defensive, and endangered as the recipe demands but a physically abused child and a mentally abused one leave a far too bitter taste.

Traces of the novelist's craftsmanship that graced his "How Green Was My Valley" lift Richard Llewellyn's "The End of the Rug," slightly above the usual mystery level. There is horror, but it depends less on vivid, violent description than on the intimacy built up between the reader and Edmund Trothe, a modern disillusioned-type spy. Besides Mr. Llewellyn has something to say about drugs and about insensitivity—the corrupting effect of the first, the drugging effect of the second.

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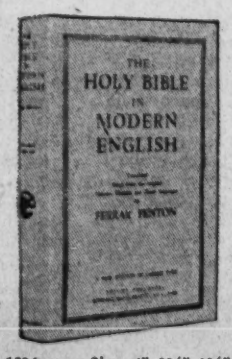

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Czech drama unfolds in Washington

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The news hit like a high explosive. Dramatic moments piled up one on another, so fast the eye and the notebook could hardly keep up.

As Dean Rusk intoned his Vietnam defense to the Democratic platform committee, a door in the hearing room flew open.

Jim Robinson, a reporter for the National Broadcasting Company, burst in. He talked excitedly, hurried to the front, and handed a piece of Associated Press teleprinter copy to Dixon Donnelly, assistant secretary of state for public affairs.

The capital letters typed on the paper were so faint that Mr. Donnelly had trouble reading them.

Then the letters jumped into focus. The Russians were invading Czechoslovakia. Time on the message: 9:16 p.m. Thinking that Mr. Rusk would not be able to make out the item, Mr. Donnelly rapidly wrote out a note by hand and pushed it up beside the secrtary's elbow.

Mr. Rusk glanced at it, then kept right on reading.

Meanwhile, a telephone call brought Benjamin H. Read, chief of the State Department's executive secretariat, out of his chair.

It was from the operations center on the department's seventh floor. He listened, nodded, put the phone down, and went up to Mr. Rusk the second the secretary had finished talking.

Formal invasion warning

(Later, in the department, this reporter read the Prague radio message that preceded the text of the formal warning about the invasion:

("In a short while, the Czechoslovak radio will be broadcasting an extremely important news item. Stay at your receivers. Awaken all your fellow citizens."

(Then, in parentheses, the foreign broadcast information service editor added: "Music continues."

(Then: "Yesterday, troops of the Soviet Union. . . ." It was early in the morning of Aug. 21 in Prague. Most Czechoslovaks would have been asleep.)

A congressman was on his feet, with a critical question on Vietnam. Mr. Rusk didn't wait. He excused himself and hurried out—all on television, all as dramatic as could be.

Mr. Johnson had learned the news minutes earlier. The black limousine of Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin pulled up at the White House sometime after 9 p.m. —the exact moment was not immediately clear.

He went inside, carrying an aide-memoire, or formal statement, from his government. He left.

At once, the President called a National Security Council meeting. By 9:40 p.m. Mr. Rusk was there. Defense Secretary Clark Clifford arrived. So did the CIA director, Richard Helms, and others. Presidential aide Walt W. Rostow headed the staff work.

For some 55 minutes, the men deliberated. When they broke up—without the "hot line" being used—Mr. Rusk telephoned his office and asked that Ambassador Dobrynin be summoned to see him. About 11 p.m. Mr. Rusk was back on the department's seventh floor in his carpeted suite, reading the latest information, conferring, waiting.

His undersecretary, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, was off in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, holidaying. His chief resident Russian expert, deputy undersecretary for political affairs, was in Southampton, L.I. A special plane was dispatched to fetch them.

His Ambassador to Moscow, Llewellyn E. Thompson, was in Italy, some said in Venice, also holidaying. He had to be contacted.

Dobrynin, Rusk confer

Shortly after 11:30 p.m., Mr. Dobrynin arrived through a private entrance, hidden from newsmen. He saw Mr. Rusk for about 15 minutes. He had no aides.

Mr. Rusk was flanked by his assistant secretary of state for European affairs, John Leddy, and Ambassador to the United Nations George Ball. Mr. Ball was in town to attend the regular Tuesday lunch meeting at the White House between the President, his secretaries of State and Defense, and the White House press secretary.

The Ambassador left again after a 15 minute stay. No details were divulged.

It was learned that the American embassy in Prague had confirmed that there had been a broadcast. Official telegram communication between Washington and Prague still existed. Later, Reuters filed stories datelined Prague.

Meanwhile, it was possible to put together a rough account of what was going on in the predawn darkness of Prague. The radio broadcast about the invasion stressed it was illegal and that the people should not offer resistance. The invasion was "contrary, not only to the fundamental principles of relations between socialist states, but also as a [word indistinct, possibly 'violation'] of the principles of international law."

Party and state officials were urged to stay in their posts. The National Assembly was convened, and the full Central Committee.

Czechs and Slovaks awoke, stared out of their windows, and saw tanks ringing the Central Committee building and roaring through city streets. Jets were reported landing at Prague Airport.

Some youths in pajamas went into the streets, waving Czechoslovak flags. People telephoned each other with the news.

Street fighting reported

According to one report, Prague radio went off the air abruptly at 4:45 a.m. Prague time [about 11:45 p.m. Aug. 20, Washington time]. The announcer had been saying that a plane was flying overhead and that some radios might not have heard the news of the invasion.

At 5:45 a.m. in Prague, the radio was suddenly back on the air. A voice said the radio was the only legal voice of the nation. It urged citizens to carry out "passive resistance." "We are incapable of defending these frontiers," it said.

By dawn, street fighting had broken out. Several deaths were reported.

Leaflets dropped on Prague said that former President Antonin Novotny, ousted by Alexander Dubcek, was again the nation's leader.

Nine of the 11 Presidium members are reported in prison in a building.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Emergency meeting

President Johnson met with members of the National Security Council immediately following news of the invasion in Czechoslovakia. At the emergency session in the White House were, clockwise around the table, Leonard Marks, USIA; Richard Helms, CIA; Defense Secretary Clark Clifford; presidential assistant Walt Rostow; assistant press secretary Tom Johnson; press secretary George Christian; Secretary of State Dean Rusk; President Johnson; and Gen. Earle Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Electronic eyes

An optical character reader from Farrington Manufacturing Company zips through magazine subscription renewal forms at rates up to 440 per minute. After years of groundwork, optical scanner producers are set to challenge punched cards for predominance in feeding data to computers.

Optical scanners ready for computers

By Martin Skala

Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Like a diver on a springboard, optical scanning is poised for a takeoff.

After a decade of struggling to prove that computers don't have to be fed data exclusively from punched-card symbols, makers of optical character readers (OCR) are beginning to see long years of missionary work pay off.

"The demand for OCR is exploding," exclaims Norville E. White, chairman of Farrington Manufacturing Company, one of the pioneers in the field. The small company, which is building a reputation as a computer-input specialist, is geared to make three times as many readers this year as last. In 1967, 40 rolled off assembly lines.

The two biggest OCR producers, and International Business Machines and Control Data, are also rapidly expanding their production facilities in this field.

John Diebold Associates, computer-industry consultant, estimates that by 1972, when OCR equipment will probably be linked to remote terminals, 41,000 units will be in use. Today, OCR installations still number in the hundreds.

Fine for volume users

Among the primary users of OCR equipment are high-volume data-processors such as government agencies, utilities, and insurance and oil companies.

They are already processing thousands of utility bills, credit-card slips, and purchase orders by optical scanners rather than punched cards, which are the predominant method for feeding data into a computer.

The reason for the switchover to optical scanning, says Farrington's chief, is the "input bottleneck" experienced by many big computer-users. Even though optical scanning equipment is costly, renting for $3,000 a month upwards, it speeds the entry of data into a computer and reduces the liklihood of mistakes.

Most mistakes are induced into the computer system by improper input, the experts say. OCR cuts down on the human error, since typing — the most common source of printed data for OCR — is less error-prone than key punching.

As the computer's workload in business increases, the problem of matching the machine's tremendous internal problem-solving speeds with faster data entry and retrieval methods also increases.

By leapfrogging the laborious key-punching step, OCR equipment substitutes an electronic eye for numerous pairs of human eyes and hands. It raises the efficiency of a large computer system.

"The name of the game," says chairman White, "is throughput costs."

Inroads just beginning

Systems designers at New York's First National City Bank, for example, reckon their optical scanner in one hour does the equivalent of 50 key-punch operator-hours in updating records of depositors at the bank's 168 branches.

In use only three hours a day, while the experts scout around for other OCR applications, the "page reader" nevertheless pays for itself, officials figure.

OCR's inroads in key-punching, however, are just beginning, industry observers note. Only in the past few years have technological improvements given OCR equipment a measure of versatility.

Most OCR units are now computer-controlled. This permits a single scanner to perform a variety of tasks, depending on the instruction format stored in the computer.

IBM decision sets pace

There is a trend toward standardization of type fonts. At the same time scanners capable of reading machine or hand-printed documents of assorted sizes and shapes have been developed. New models can read the entire alphabet, at speeds of 2,400 characters per second.

Now that IBM has jumped into the OCR market with both feet, sales are expected to get a big push.

Last month, IBM added a $230,000 page reader to round out its OCR product line.

Earlier, the computer giant was thought to be dragging its heels in order to protect a large revenue base from key-punch-machine rentals.

★Soviet jackboots trample Czechoslovakia

Continued from Page 1

for peace, I call on the Soviet Union and its associates to withdraw their troops from Czechoslovakia" and invoked a UN debate.

More discussed

The President has said a lot more to the Soviet leaders than has been yet divulged. He has told them that a revulsion of American opinion, caused by the use of brute military force against the Czechoslovak reformists, would jeopardize all the good relations that the United States and the Soviet Governments have painstakingly built up in recent years.

He has strongly protested attacks in the Soviet press on alleged American "imperialist" forces, said by the Soviets to be instigating the Czechoslovak liberation movement. These false charges could create an ugly and dangerous situation, he indicated, if they were used to justify an armed intervention.

The American position was made plain: that peoples should be able to determine their own affairs without the use of armed force from the outside.

But having said these and other such things, the President handled the crisis with asbestos gloves when it came.

He then called the Soviet action "a flat violation" of the UN charter and sought to draw the sting of the situation by a UN debate under the obvious shadow of the Soviet veto.

To show how seriously the United States took the news of the crackdown, he called a formal meeting of the National Security Council, which was an action with military overtones, but the outcome was to call back Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin "to discuss the matter further."

The President and his top advisers are known to feel that the Soviet dilemma was so cruel and sharp that it was almost intolerable for the men of the Kremlin. The sudden outbreak of the spirit of nationalism and freedom in Czechoslovakia touched issues that were fundamental to communism: the role of the party, the security of the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact, censorship, and the likelihood of the spirit of change spreading from Czechoslovakia through the Communist world. The President and his advisers half expected this violent reaction.

But Mr. Johnson has also had some experience with sending troops into situations that amounted to insurrection. He and his advisers are understood to think that in the short run police power can be very effective; but in the longer run, the forces of freedom are irrepressible and that a just and humane society is the only answer.

They likewise consider the diffusion of power in the Communist world — just as elsewhere—to be likewise irreversible, and to be the ultimate nemesis of armed repression.

President prepared

So Mr. Johnson was prepared for the debacle in Czechoslovakia and was armed with a philosophy that enabled him to handle it in a poised manner.

The Soviet leaders seemed to be trying to reciprocate, while nevertheless going ahead with their military take-over. They sent Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin personally to inform the President in advance, and they appeared to have dropped the press campaign accusing the United States of "imperialist intervention."

The latest Soviet newspapers spoke not of American plots but of Sudeten-German plotting and of Czech circles that wanted to create a partnership with the Bonn government.

The effect of the crisis on the American political scene was both unpredictable and startling. It seemed likely to put the doves in the Democratic Party and their candidates under very heavy pressure. Just as they were arguing that Communist governments could be persuaded to respond to decent treatment and could be dealt with reasonably in Vietnam, the Kremlin staged the kind of military crackdown that the doves themselves, as well as their hard-line and middle-ground opponents in the Democratic Party deeply resented.

It was a bizarre twist that just as Secretary of State Rusk was telling the platform committee it must support collective security, a newsman brought in the bulletin that showed the Soviet leaders were illustrating Mr. Rusk's point.

The Johnson-Humphrey majority in the platform committee had already been buoyed by the latest Harris poll indicating that Americans opposed 2½ to 1 an end to the bombing unless Hanoi showed matching restraint.

They had listened to unusually effective presentations by Mr. Rusk and by former Sen. Paul H. Douglas. The chief dissenters appearing before the committee—Sen. J. W. Fulbright and Prof. J. Kenneth Galbraith—had shown their usual brilliance.

Up to then, the peacemakers seemed to have a strong tide running their way toward compromise on the convention floor if not toward actual victory. That momentum was imperiled by the troops and the Warsaw Pact powers on their jackboot mission—how much, no one could yet say.

Powell hits political visits

By the Associated Press

New York

Adam Clayton Powell says political candidates should clear Harlem visits with the elected leaders of the community or risk losing black votes.

Mr. Powell held a press conference a the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which he is pastor.

He said he was "very definitely" dissatisfied with the appearance in Harlem of Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, accompanied by former baseball star Jackie Robinson, who resigned as an aide to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

"No candidate of either party, Republican or Democrat, is going to use Harlem as a plantation, Mr. Powell said.

In the future, he said, appearances in the community should be cleared with such elected leaders as Democrat Hulan Jack and Republican Harold Burton.

Mr. Powell called President Johnson a "very, very good president" and said Mr. Humphrey "was one of the great liberal fighters for all people" before he became Vice-President and "lost his image."

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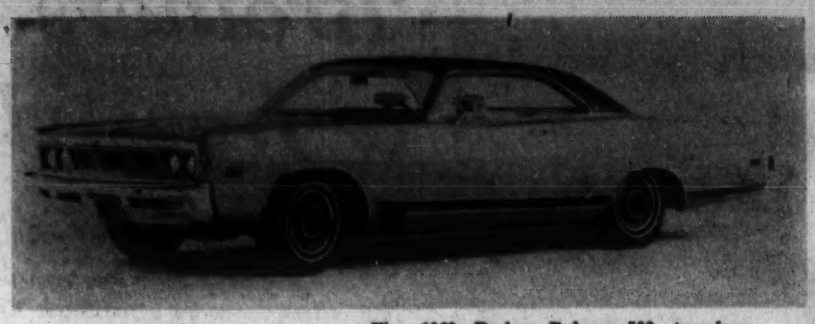
Previewing the '69's



New styling

The 1969 Dodge Polara 500 two-door hardtop features new exteriors, high-styled interiors accenting driver and passenger comfort. The Monaco has the same basic body design as the Polara.

Polara and Monaco—new inside and out

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

Everything's changed but the wheelbase.

That's the word for the '69 Dodge Polara and Monaco. According to Robert B. McCurry, head of the division, "For the 19689 model year the Dodge Polara and Monaco have been redone completely.

"New exteriors, high-styled interiors, and new options enhance and improve the position these two cars enjoy in this highly competitive segment of the automobile market." Wheelbase stays at 122 inches.

Body design basic

With a family hint of the highly successful Dodge Charger, the aerodynamic theme of the Polara and Monaco, according to Dodge stylists, is carried out through a "molded, integrated form" giving a rounded-fuselage effect to the overall appearance of the car.

Both cars use the same basic body design, although the styling of the grill, rear end, and outside bright work differs.

The dashboards on both cars are driver oriented, says the Chrysler division head, and all controls are directly in front of the driver.

The Polara comes in six models and the Polara 500 in two. The Monaco, with splendid Brougham and 500 packages for '69, comes in five models.

Lineups for both Polara and Monaco include a two-door hardtop, four-door sedan, four-door hardtop, and two- and three-seat wagons. Polara and Polara 500 include convertibles; and Monaco the superluxury Brougham.

Light option offered

Dodge offers an exclusive option on both nameplates called Super-Lite, a high-powered, 40,000-candlepower light developed in conjunction with Sylvania Lighting Products.

It is said to bridge the gap between high beam and low beam and provide improved visibility without causing excessive glare to oncoming drivers.

Five engines, all V-8's, range from 230 horsepower up to 375. The first two, both two-barrel, call for regular fuel; the other three, premium.

Ventless windows — that is, no front vent wings — are limited to air-conditioned, two-door hardtops. An air spoiler on the roof of the wagons is said to help keep the rear window clean. The station wagon rear-door gate is extended to Polara and Monaco as a standard for the new model year.

Better traction claimed

Optional fiber glass belted-bias tires increase tread life by up to 100 percent on wide-tread tires and 40 percent on standard-profile tires, according to Dodge. Traction improvement also is claimed on both wet and dry pavements.

Both Polara and Monaco, says Mr. McCurry, "were on the plus side of the sales chart in a declining auto-sales market during 1967 and they continued their momentum through the 1968 model to show the greatest improvement of any car in their field."

All Dodges go on sale in dealer showrooms Sept. 19.

Price-income policy supported in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

BUSINESS

A large proportion of Britain's senior executives agrees with the government's prices-and-incomes policy. That is, these executives agree with the government taking statutory power to limit the prices of goods and wage-and-salary increases if persuasion fails.

This finding comes from a poll of over 500 executives, the sample being deliberately weighted toward senior men in trade, manufacture, and the professions. The survey was undertaken by Conrad Jameson Associates.

Those interviewed were told that the government's policy meant a 3½ percent per annum ceiling for wage, salary, and dividend increases. Asked if a government prices-and-incomes policy was necessary, 72 percent said yes, 25 percent said no, and 3 percent said they didn't know. Presumably the 3 percent were undecided rather than ignorant.

Asked if the government should have legislative authority to hold down prices and incomes, 67 percent of the 72 percent said yes. That gave nearly 50 percent in favor of legislative powers.

Those accepting the need for an incomes policy were also asked if the government should have power to enforce cuts in prices as well as to hold prices down, and also if there should be limitations on payments of dividends. The majority of those favoring a prices-and-incomes policy of control were also in favor both of powers to cut prices and also to limit dividends.

Opposition spelled out

Most of those opposed to a prices-and-incomes policy said that such a policy would not work. Few were opposed to it on grounds of principle. They thought it would reduce productivity by adversely influencing incentives or they thought the idea would just not work in practice.

But as many as 84 percent were in favor of exceptions to such a policy, some for productivity agreements or for low-paid workers. Some 57 percent of those polled wanted exemptions for management, especially in the form of cuts in the higher rates of taxation.

Rent controls (which would help tenants paying weekly rents for houses and those on very short-term leases) were favored by as much as 68 percent of the sample. It can be assumed that nearly all of those polled own their own homes or are leaseholders with medium- or long-term contracts. So there are signs here of a genuine wish to help the less well off.

The results of the poll probably reflect business opinion at the moment. Few seem to have taken up a dogmatic ideological position. There is a flavor in the figures that the trade unions (or the militants on the shop floor) can hardly be asked to refrain from using their bargaining power if salaries and dividends are not curbed as well. Most British businessmen probably would prefer to fight cost inflation from the side of wages by voluntary or obligatory restraint than by creating unemployment.

Exemptions sought

But many will probably accept restraint (even if some are skeptical about its working out in practice). But according to the poll, more want exemptions from restraint than accept the need for such a policy.

Restraint seems to be like competition—very good for the other fellow, be he wage earner, property owner, or receiver of dividends. The answers are those which might be expected from a decent-minded group of professional managers with a limited capital interest in the economic system.

This is probably the real lesson of the poll. In an economy where competition is only one of several economic ends, professional management will go for "decent" solutions, tidy answers, compromise, and reasonableness. This may work out if organized labor adopts a similar attitude. From the outside it may look muddled and lacking in incisiveness. It may or may not be good economics.

But it may work. If this poll is right, broad if reluctant agreement with official policy on wages and prices is the businessman's mood of the moment.

Australia goes deep for water

Although driest of all continents, Australia taps giant artesian basins far below the surface to provide water for cattle.

Czech news drives stock levels down

Business roundup

Prices fell on many stock exchanges around the world Wednesday on news of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Losses, though, held to generally acceptable levels since investors turned more optimistic near the end of the day after their initial reaction of fear and indecision.

United States securities markets were closed in another of the one-day-a-week closings in effect since June 12.

More damaging appears the blow to hopes of European nations of increasing their trade with the Soviet bloc. A British trade official said, ". . . we feel the Russian moves represent a step backward in cooperation with the West. As trade is built principally on confidence, the effects in the short term seem likely to be depressing."

Short interest soars

New York

The short interest on the New York Stock Exchange rose to 21,546,100 shares—the second highest on record—as of Aug. 15, the exchange reported.

That represents an increase of 1,148,964 shares from 20,397,154 on July 15.

A rise in short sales of borrowed stock is considered a bullish technical factor. Replacement stock must be bought in the future to repay the loans, representing a buying cushion.

Stock-market comment

Standard & Poor's Outlook: "The indecisive pattern the market has been tracing may have some way to go before skepticism on business prospects is fully dissipated and peace prospects become more realistic. Sound stocks should not be sold, but it is too early to embark on aggressive buying."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Ore facility due

By the Associated Press

Bethlehem, Pa.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation announced it will construct a multimillion-dollar pier and ore-handling facility at its Sparrows Point, Md., plant.

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2,700,000	1980	5	3.75
2,700,000	1981	5	3.80
2,700,000	1982	4¼	3.85
2,700,000	1983	3.90	100
2,700,000	1984	4	3.95
2,700,000	1985	4	3.95
2,700,000	1986	4	100
2,700,000	1987	4	100
2,700,000	1988	4.10	4.05
2,700,000	1989	4.10	100
2,700,000	1990	4.10	100
2,700,000	1991	4.20	4.15
2,700,000	1992	4.20	4.15
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August 20, 1968.

Alan Bond Associates

Stylish pair

It's only a training session on the new Tartan track at the Crystal Palace National Recreation Centre in London. But Alan Pascoe and Della James, teammates on the Portsmouth Athletic Club, show identically perfect style in this sprint start. Pascoe is an international high hurdler and Miss James has already qualified for the women's Olympic 100 meters.

'Brothers Charlton' a freestyle duet

By Cliff Gewecke

Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

For reasons best-known to themselves it is unusual—almost unique—for swimmers from the same family to make an Olympic team together.

Ilse and Jon Konrads, the former world-record-holding freestylers from Australia, did it in 1960 and 1964.

But there the list seems to end. The United States has had Carolyn and John House, Terri and Ted Stickles (both National and AAU champions), and Sharon and Mike Finneran.

But one, or both, failed to make the squad in past years.

This upcoming Olympics, scheduled for October in Mexico City, the familiar names are once again cropping up—Mary Sue and Charlie Hickcox, Kerry and Kendis Moore, Jerri and Bonnie Adair, Libby and Fred Tullis, Cindy and Karen Plaisted.

440-free record holder

None, however, really figure off past performances. Probably, the United States again will go without a family tandem. But if it doesn't, the pair who most likely will make it is the Brothers Charlton—Greg and Trevor

Until recently, Greg was world record-holder in the 400 meters freestyle. He still holds the standard of 4m. 12.2s. at 440 yards.

He won the gold medal at 400 meters in the 1967 Pan-American Games. He is also one of America's best at 200 and 100 meters freestyle. And he'll seek to qualify also in the 1,500 if he fails in the 100.

Trevor, two years younger at 18 and considerably smaller physically (he is 5 ft. 11 in. and 160 pounds to Greg's 6-4, 183), is not yet of Greg's world-class stature.

But he does hold national junior-college records as 500, 1,000 and 1,650 yards. And he did win the 500-yard freestyle at this year's National Indoors — upsetting, in the process, brother Greg who failed to even make the finals.

Trevor will be trying in the 400 and 1,500 meters freestyle at the Olympic Trials, with his best (some say "only") chance being the 1,500.

Strong follow-through

"We'd like to finish one-two in the Trials," Trevor enthuses, admitting in the same breath, "but his chances are much beter than mine.

"I beat Greg Indoors this year only because he was out of shape from too much studying for final exams [at Southern Cal], and not enough swimming."

Yet, Greg is not one to "put down" his brother. He tells of other reasons for that surprising Indoor defeat.

"Trevor is a better short-course swimmer than I am," he says, "and his stroke, too, is mechanically better. If he works until the 1972 Olympics, and keeps improving as much as he has the past year, he'll really be good!"

"Greg's stroke isn't pretty," admits his Phillips 66 (Long Beach, Calif.) coach Don Gambril. "But he has a very strong follow-through at the end of it.

"Greg is also pretty dedicated in training," Gambril added. "He has a tremendous will to win and to compete. And he's smart.

"By smart I mean he'll follow a prerace plan. But if it becomes necessary to change, and adapt, during a race he can do it."

Of his "not-so-pretty" stroke Greg comments, "I weave and turn a lot, my shoulders are too tight, and my legs cross over when I kick.

"But from [arm] entry to exit I pull hard underwater all the way—not relaxing at any point," he continued. "It takes a lot of endurance to pull all the way through. Most swimmers don't.

"Because I cross over my legs, my kicking may be less efficient," Greg admitted. "But in middle-distance swimming, especially, the arms are 90 percent of your efficiency.

"The amount of energy you would put into a good kick is not equivalent to the speed you're able to get out of it."

By Geoffrey P. Fulton

Greg and Trevor Charlton
"We'd like to finish one-two in the Trials"

SPORTS

Mexican net ace plugs strategy

By Alan Grayson

Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Lawn tennis is serious business. At least, most of its exponents make it seem that way.

The United States National Championships are being held here at the Longwood Cricket Club through Aug. 25. And it's not too often that one sees a player who always has time for a smile during the course of a tense match.

Fortunately there are exceptions to almost every rule. And Joaquin Loyo-Mayo is not afraid of being an exception.

The little Mexican left-hander ranks No. 2 in his country behind Vicente Zarazua. He is always a favorite of the gallery. Make no mistake, he's all hustle and business. But he obviously enjoys his tennis, and the fans appreciate his enthusiasm.

Long-term partnership

Loyo-Mayo still has to make a real impact as a singles player. As a doubles expert, however, he has partnered Marcelo Lara to the Mexican national title for the last two years.

"When Marcelo was 15, and I was 17, we won the Canadian men's doubles championships," Joaquin recalled. "Last year we won at Southampton, and we've reached the quarterfinals here at Longwood two years in a row.

"We're from different parts of Mexico. He's from Mexico City and I'm from Vera Cruz. But ever since we met in the 15-and-under championships in Mexico City we've played doubles together, even though we have been working on our games as individuals," he continued.

"Of course, we were much inspired when Rafael Osuna and Antonio Palafox became the first Mexican tennis players ever to reach the Davis Cup Challenge Round in 1962. Now we'd very much like not only to imitate them but to do better by winning the Davis Cup."

By Jim Hughes, staff photographer

Joaquin Loyo-Mayo
. . . manages to enjoy his tennis

Loyo-Mayo's admiration for Osuna extends beyond the tennis courts. It was through Rafe's recommendation that he was awarded a scholarship to the University of Southern California, where he is now a senior majoring in business.

"I've improved my game tremendously there under Coach George Toley," Loyo-Mayo said. "He's taught me to understand the game and to be able to analyze it better.

"I'm only 5ft. 6in. and 135 pounds, so he's encouraged me to work out strategy that will compensate for lack of height. That means I rely mainly on quickness, confidence, and concentration. I've always had good speed of foot and I just try to make fewer errors than my opponent," he explained.

Loyo-Mayo's policy paid off in the third round here. He knocked off Chile's Jaime Fillol in four sets to usurp the fourth-place foreign seeding.

It's awkward to receive left-handed service at the best of times. And to make up for lack of a powerful flat delivery Loyo-Mayo has practiced assiduously with a well-controlled heavy slice. There's very little difference between his first and second serve. On grass it tends to skid considerably, and the spin is sufficient to also be effective on cement.

United States supported

"I don't think my serve's so good on clay," Joaquin grinned, "but if I was playing in the Davis Cup I'd still always rather play in Mexico—for reasons that have nothing to do with tennis. Actually Mexico City's clay courts are much faster than those in the United States, and because of the altitude there's even more speed on the ball."

Loyo-Mayo showed preference for his country's capital in a tournament earlier this year. He beat Arthur Ashe, Germany's Ingo Buding, and Manuel Orantes of Spain before losing to Osuna in the final.

Nobody is rooting harder than Joaquin for the United States to win the Davis Cup this year. There's an ulterior motive behind his support, however.

"If the United States wins the Challenge Round against Australia this year then it won't play again until the Challenge Round next year," he pointed out. "Seeing Mexico is in the same zone, it will definitely improve our chances of getting to the Challenge round ourselves."

Balance and fancy footwork

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hayward, Wis.

World champion log roller! For 13 years, just like clockwork, that title inevitably wound up in the hands of the Wickheim family of British Columbia. If the fast moving Jubiel didn't win, older brother Ardiel did.

Nine times, Jubiel won the world championship. Ardiel took top honors the other four.

But age and experience finally bowed to youth at the recent world log-rolling championship in Hayward, a onetime rip-roaring lumber town in northern Wisconsin.

A mere "babe in the woods," Phillip Scott, 20, of Nova Scotia, outbirled Ardiel for the world title. The dunkings handed Ardiel shattered the Wickheim victory skein that stretched all the way back to 1955 when Ardy won his first title.

Jubiel, generally acknowledged to be the most adroit Wickheim on the slippery logs, did not compete this year.

The Canadian brothers, lumberjacks who work year round on log booms, have become a tradition in log-rolling victory circles. Lean, muscular men, they train on vegetable juice.

Birling fans already are looking forward to their quest next year to regain the laurels for balance and fancy footwork.

TV writers mount drive against violence

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood

A multifront drive against television violence seems to be taking form here.

Members of the Writers Guild of America who write for television here have just adopted five resolutions aimed at checking it. They debated a long time before they acted and never reached unanimity. But they finally approved the recommendations of a special committee.

This committee had been set up right after the June 5 assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Guild members wanted it to try to figure out how responsible television may be for contributing to a violence-prone society.

One of the resolutions adopted recommends that the guild try to get a Ford or Rockefeller foundation grant for a study of television violence.

David Karp, who presided with Mr. Schneider, pointed out that such a study could ascertain, among other things, whether violence is put in shows deliberately. It could examine the relationship of violence to TV ratings.

Resolutions listed

The TV writers' four other resolutions called for: ● monitoring committees to spotlight "unnecessary" TV violence; ● a procedure for furnishing such data to the Federal Communications Commission; ● a "credo of principle" against violence; ● and guild recognition that "excessive" TV violence tends to "make acceptable the solution of all problems, personal and national, by violent means."

Network spokesmen here say they are deeply concerned. A man from NBC-TV told the writers at their recent meeting: "The network is way ahead of you."

On another front, the National Association for Better Broadcasting (NABB) has renewed its attack. Frank Orme, this Los Angeles-based organization's executive vice-president, points out that NABB has been campaigning against violence on the airways now for 19 years.

Backgrounding the upsurge of Hollywood concern, of course, is the rise of the voice of protest nationwide—by magazines, newspapers, and numerous civic groups.

Networks criticized

NABB says that "the three networks and many individual broadcasters" are really responding to antiviolence sentiment "for the first time."

Paul Schneider, a member of the special committee, maintained that the networks are trying to "soft-pedal" the whole issue. Hermaninio Traviesas, director of NBC-TV's standards and practices department for the West Coast, denied this.

Some Hollywood TV writers warned their colleagues during the recent guild session that they might be inviting censorship. In that case, one man argued, "the cure would be worse than the disease." But the consensus favored self-censorship.

Some writers blamed themselves. They said it is often easier to concoct TV violence than to write good story lines. It is much like obscenity, someone said—sometimes an easy substitute for skill. "We have all shared the corruption from the beginning," one man commented.

Even if made official policy, none of the proposed resolutions would be binding on guild members.

Deadline set on school cases

By the Associated Press

New Orleans

"Freedom of choice" systems for racially integrating public schools in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia will not be changed by court order this year.

However, the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered U.S. district courts in the states to give priority to cases seeking to speed school desegregation.

The appeals court set a deadline of Nov. 4 for the district judges to hear the 46 cases which were combined into the opinion.

In most of them, Negro plaintiffs and the Department of Justice asked that freedom-of-choice systems be scrapped for geographic zoning.

Under the choice systems, a pupil makes application for the school he wants to attend. Geographic zoning would assign pupils to the school in their residential zone.

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Soviet physicist urges big-power cooperation in world goals

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is idealism and concern for the future of mankind among Soviet intellectuals as well as in the West.

This is the burden of the many generous ideas and proposals in Prof. Andrei D. Sakharov's 10,000-word essay, "Thoughts on Progress, Peaceful Coexistence, and Intellectual Freedom." This is presently circulating in typewritten form, in the Soviet Union and was published in the United States in July.

There is nothing fuzzy or starry-eyed about Professor Sakharov's analysis of the world situation. One of his country's most prominent nuclear physicists, he speaks from intimate knowledge when he warns that in the Soviet Union and in the United States "enough warheads have already been accumulated to destroy mankind many times over."

The relative cheapness of thermonuclear rockets and the practical impossibility of an effective defense against a massive nuclear attack make a new approach to power politics imperative, Professor Sakharov affirms. As a first step, he suggests a moratorium on the construction of antimissile systems; he believes this would be "a useful demonstration of a desire of the Soviet Union and the United States to cooperate, not to fight."

First step sketched

"If mankind is to get away from the brink, it must overcome its divisions," he continues. The first requirement is a change of mind. International affairs must cease to be "empirical-competitive." The present method of seeking to cause maximum unpleasantness for one's opponent is like "a game of two gamblers."

The world has become too small and the stakes too high for this kind of an approach, he declares. "International affairs should be completely permeated with scientific methodology and a democratic spirit, with fearless weighing of all facts . . . and maximum publicity of ultimate and intermediary goals. . . ."

The world, as Professor Sakharov sees it, is threatened by hunger and overpopulation. Assistance on the scale needed is "impossible so long as the United States and the Soviet Union . . . look upon each other as rivals and competitors."

He calls upon the two countries, and all other developed nations, to impose upon themselves a 15-year tax equal to 20 percent of the national incomes accompanied by a significant reduction in expenditures for weapons.

Uses proposed

This would, among other things, pay for "gigantic fertilizer factories and irrigation systems using atomic energy," and for exploiting the resources of the sea to a vastly greater extent.

Otherwise, Professor Sakharov says, hunger and famine "will provoke a wave of wars and hatred [and] a decline of standards of living throughout the world. . . ."

"In the long run mankind can develop smoothly only if it looks upon itself in a demographic sense as a unit, a single family without division into nations other than in matters of history and traditions."

Professor Sakharov takes an idealistic view of the American people. Yet he feels a change in their psychology will be necessary "so that they will voluntarily and generously support . . . worldwide efforts to change the economy, technology, and level of living of billions of people. This would entail, of course, a serious decline in the United States rate of economic growth. Americans should be willing to do this solely for the sake of the lofty and distant goals, for the sake of preserving civilization and mankind on our planet."

"Similar changes in the psychology of people and practical activities of governments must be achieved in the Soviet Union. . . ."

Pollutionn fight urged

He asserts that collaboration of the two superpowers is needed also in the field of "geohygiene," in other words the fight against pollution. Otherwise the Soviet Union will poison the United States with wastes and vice versa. "With a 10 percent annual increase of wastes, the increase over 100 years will be 20,000 times."

Professor Sakharov found his hope for cooperation between the two superpowers on the conviction that "both capitalism and socialism are capable of long-term development, borrowing positive elements from each other and actually coming closing to each other in a number of essential aspects.

"The development of modern society in both the Soviet Union and the United States now is following the same course . . . giving rise in both countries to managerial groups that are similar in social character."

The "inevitable rapprochement between the two systems . . . should not be an unprincipled plot between ruling groups as happened in the extreme case" of the Soviet-Nazi rapprochement, he said.

Wide social reforms in the capitalist world are needed. As allies along this road he describes "the reformist part of the bourgeoisie which supports a program of convergence." Typical representatives of this trend, according to Professor Sakharov, are industrialist Cyrus Eaton and Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and "especially John F. Kennedy."

Four stages seen

Professor Sakharov suggests four stages leading toward cooperation.

In the first stage he foresees "a growing ideological split in the socialist countries which will lead in the Soviet Union . . . to a multiparty system, which the author does not consider as a panacea, but as an inevitable consequence of events. . . ."

In the second stage, he expects a victory of the "leftist reform wing" will take place in the capitalist countries.

The third stage, he anticipates, will be marked by practical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in solving the problem "of saving the poorer half of the world."

"In the fourth stage differences in social structure will have been reduced. Promotion of intellectual freedom, science, and economic progress will "lead to creation of a world government and the smoothing of national contradictions" between 1980 and A.D. 2000.

This period will be marked by an "all-encompassing scientific and technological revolution." This will "require . . . concern for human values of a moral, ethical, and personal character."

UN declaration noted

One of the vehicles toward the change envisioned by Professor Sakharov is "international control over observance by all governments" of the universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted 20 years ago by the UN General Assembly.

In the intervening years attempts have been made in the UN to implement the declaration by drafting a code of international laws that could be adopted by the various nations. Though this has been unsuccessful some nations have agreed to various conventions incorporating aspects of the declaration and from time to time important non-UN organizations have adopted resolutions binding them to the goals of the universal declaration.

The text of the declaration seems to be well known in the Soviet Union. It was quoted in several letters of protest against the recent sentencing of writers and in the memoranda of Ukrainian inmates of concentration camps, which have been smuggled to the West.

Professor Sakharov goes far beyond the Declaration of the Rights of Man. His essay gathers the hopes and yearnings of part of the Soviet intelligentsia into a comprehensive pattern. It holds up an idealistic, and at the same time informed, message to his countrymen and to the world.

Second of two articles on Professor Sakharov's essay.

British digging up past of landmark hill

By David P. Shaw
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

British archaeologists have begun to find out who built Silbury Hill, a 130-foot high landmark beside the busy London-Bath road in Wiltshire.

It has baffled people for hundreds of years.

The landmark, a man-made earth mound, was previously investigated in 1777 and 1849. Local legend says it appeared when the devil tipped a spadeful of earth which he was taking to smother the nearby township of Devizes. But neither legend nor the earlier study have shed much light on the mound's true origin.

Now excavations by a team engaged on a three-year project have produced more realistic and more interesting data. It relates to conditions in Britain some 1,500 years before the time of Jesus.

The "dig," sponsored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, has concluded operations for this summer. Work will resume in June, 1969. If further significant discoveries are made, operations may continue into 1970.

The mound appears to have been constructed at the time of the Great Stones at Stonehenge, also in Wiltshire. It was built in four continuous stages. Considerable civil engineering skill was used since the mound has not slipped, during its 3,000 to 4,000 year existence.

The builders appear to have been an illiterate people. But they were not savages or barbarians. They employed considerable know-how and crude implements.

The probe into what has been described as "the biggest man-made mound in Europe" follows the driving of a shaft from top to bottom in 1777, and a tunnel driven through the base in 1849. The 1968 dig has linked up with the 1849 tunnel.

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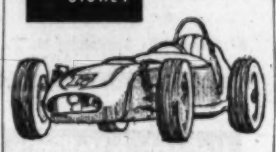

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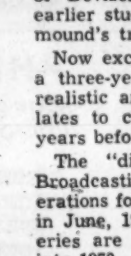

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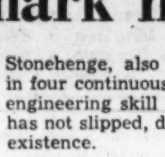

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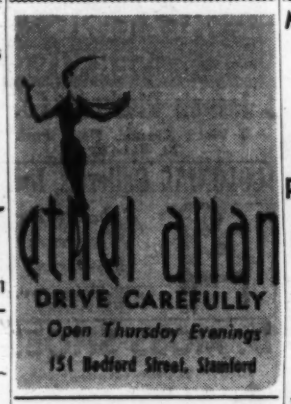
CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)



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Shoes For the Entire Family

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The Finest in
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
La Sarette
290 MAIN ST.
for Back to School
THE STUDENT SHOP
Apparel for Boys and Young Men
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stones
BROAD AND SUMMER STREETS
distinctive apparel for men and students
For Back to School
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Where Quality Is Always in Fashion
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APPAREL FOR MEN
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CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

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Everybody Is Talking About Our Wonderful Selections of
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for Boys and Girls
MILLER'S LILLIPUTIAN SHOPPE

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SACHS
PLUMBING SUPPLIES
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"The Ultimate in Intimates"
the Annette Shop
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IT'S EASY
IT'S CONVENIENT
IT'S A MARK OF DISTINCTION
to Own a
HOWLAND-HUGHES CHARGE ACCOUNT
Credit Office — 4th Floor

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BEACH WEAR
and
BATHING SUITS
33 - 35 East Main Street

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Privately Owned and Operated Since 1918
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Mademoiselle, Amalfi, Joyce, Mannequin, Mr. Easton, Nina, Old Main Trotters and a complete line of Jumping Jacks for children.
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Telephone 227-0846

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CONNECTICUT

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Fieldcrest Towels
Fieldcrest Sheets
Morgan Jones Bedspreads
Stotter Place Mats
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CLOTHES
Post Road Westport

Triumph TR 250
Hackett Imported Cars
Westport R.R. Station, Conn.
227-1287

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WILSON'S Hardware & SUPPLY
- DUTCH BOY PAINTS
- WALLPAPER • HOUSEWARES
- BLACK & DECKER TOOLS
- BUILDERS' HARDWARE
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Premium Service
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Bonds
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High Grade Market
Personal Service and Attention
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Free Delivery WI 1-0771
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A Drug Store You Will Like
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Upholsterers and Interior Decorators
FINE CABINET WORK
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VILLAGE SERVICE CENTER
Auto Repairs
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(Near the Station)
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MILDRED'S CORSETOWN
Bras, Girdles, Bathing Suits, Hosiery
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Expert Fitting • Alterations
Phone Orders Given Prompt Attention
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PLUMBING HEATING SERVICE
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5% PER ANNUM
Dividends Paid Quarterly
MEMBER FEDERAL SAVINGS
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and LOAN ASSOCIATION
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Continental Ave. at Austin St.
Amityville Branch MY 1-0555
Broadway at Union Ave.
Rockaway Beach Branch NE 4-4600
86-02 Rockaway Beach Blvd.
Savings Received by the 10th
Earn Dividends from the First

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CAMERAS • STEREO • COLOR TV
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7 ATLANTIC AVE., LYNBROOK

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Charge Accounts Invited

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Shoes for the Entire Family
GORMAN SHOES, Inc.
183-85 GLEN ST.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

RUSSELL & WAIT, Inc.
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for
Office Furniture • Files, • Etc.
that are "just right"

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We telegraph flowers

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Since 1890
"If You Don't Know Diamonds,
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NEW YORK

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DRAKE'S FOOD MARKET
A BUY-RIGHT FOOD STORE
EVERYTHING IN FINE FOODS
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We specialize in all leading brands of cosmetics. Trained cosmeticians at your service.
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We tailor each home insurance policy to fit your individual needs.
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We have the book you need
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MOBILHEAT
MANOR FUEL CO., Inc.
Expert Oil Burner Service
Plant and Office, 152 Railroad St.
Huntington Station, N. Y. HA 3-0750

Broadloom Custom Installation
Custom Carpet Linoleum-Corlon
Hooked & Brodied Rugs Vinyl Tile
City Rug Co.
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Free Estimate

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"Complete Insurance"
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271-2626

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REPRESENTING
The Travelers The Travelers Insurance Companies
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ITHACA, N. Y. PHONE AR 3-3303

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THE FINEST FOOD ALWAYS IN THIS PRIDE WITH WORLD
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Dependable Service Since 1881
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KODAKS—GIFTS
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SANITONE DRY CLEANERS
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Phone { OWens 8-1700 / SCarsdale 3-0700

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I. JACOBSON & SON
OUTFITTERS TO YOUTH
Complete School Outfitters for Boys and Girls, Gym Suits, Chubby and Husky Departments. Scientific Shoe Fitting
Franklin, Unicard and National City Charge Plans.
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS
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Lynbrook Stationery & Toy Co.
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Prompt Service, Free Delivery
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LYNBROOK FLOOR COVERINGS
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McGregor Sportswear
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Dry Cleaning
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Hairdresser
428 Mamaroneck Avenue

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Wright Hardware
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store
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PARK AVE. CLEANERS
Quality Is Essential
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Fireproof Vaults
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YOUR Independent Insurance AGENT "SERVES YOU FIRST"
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71 Grand Ave., Massapequa
PY 8-0925

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Sweaters — Levis
Lees — Van Heusen
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John-John Hair Cuts
Home Appointments Available
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15% OFF on
PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
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Bus. SU 5-4100 Res. LI 1-4206

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Complete line of School Supplies
Free 49c Bic Pen with purchase of $2.00 or more of School Supplies
PY 9-8883 Holiday Park Sh. Ctr.
1338 Hicksville Rd. Massapequa, N.Y.

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for Men's and Boys' Wear
1018 Park Blvd., Massapequa Park, N. Y.
PY 8-1242

NEW YORK

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Full Line of
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Free Home Decorator Service
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MASSAPEQUA PARK

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Massapequa Park
PY 8-2226
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MASSAPEQUA & BERNER
GYM SUITS
BOYS $2.98 GIRLS from $3.98
- Keds & Converse Sneakers
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Be Smart Get Your Back to School Wardrobe
at
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Dresses • Suits • Skirts
Sweaters • Slacks
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FRANCHISED DEALER
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KODAK FINISHING
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Featuring
Nationally Known Brands
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- MOHAWK
- MAGEE

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

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Jewelers Since 1898
FINEST WATCH, CLOCK and JEWELRY REPAIRING
WA 7-2887
1400 St. Nicholas Ave. Nr. 181st St.

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Luckey's OF POUGHKEEPSIE
Hudson Valley's
Leading Department Store
for 99 Years
Reliability ★ Service
Luckey, Platt

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4 CLINTON SQUARE
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK
PHONE GLobe 2-1500
GENERAL INSURANCE
Established 1929

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TEXACO **FUEL OIL**
24-Hour Service
Love Oil Corp.
POUGHKEEPSIE • GR 1-6800

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Specializing in Delicious
CHINESE FOOD
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Floor Covering Specialist
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RUG and CARPET CLEANING CO., INC.

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We Specialize in . . .
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RUGS & CARPETS CLEANED
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SINCE 1910
VAndyke 1-6676
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5% PER ANNUM
Dividends paid quarterly
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AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION
COLUMBIA SAVINGS
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Forest Hills Branch BO 3-7500
Continental Ave. at Austin St.
Amityville Branch: MY 1-0555
Broadway at Union Ave.
Rockaway Beach Branch NE 4-4600
86-02 Rockaway Beach Blvd.
Savings Received by the 10th
Earn Dividends from the First

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FRONT STREET BAKERY
Cakes • Pies • Pastries
Ice Cream Cakes
51 Front St. Rockville Centre, N. Y.
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NEW YORK

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We Carry Full Lines of
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Cologne • Magazines
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Complete Everyday Needs
With Personal Service
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"Your Modern Milkmaid"
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PLUMBING, HEATING
CARPENTRY & PAINTING
HOME REPAIRS
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GAS BOILERS
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FLOOR COVERINGS
Carpeting by
LEE—MAGEE—MOHAWK
RUGS—LINOLEUM—TILE
GR 2-2630
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In Westchester It's
McComb & McComb
For Fine
Rug Cleaning
and Repairing
Fireproof Storage
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Tel. SCarsdale 3-6400—6401

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Smithtown's Oldest Financial Institution
MEMBER OF F.D.I.C.
WITH OFFICES AT
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10 Mayfair Shopping Center, Commack
Rt. 111 and Townline Rd., Hauppauge
82-84 Main Street, Kings Park
1919 Middle Country Rd., Centereach, L. I.
AN 5-3000

CHARLES BROWN CHEVROLET CO.
CHEVROLET
Service Dept. open 'til 10 p.m.
5 nights per week, Monday thru Friday
JERICHO TURNPIKE
AN 5-8200 PY 6-3070

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While You Wait or Shop!
A Complete SHOE Repair SERVICE
SYRACUSE QUICK SHOE REPAIR CO.
George Titelbaum, Prop.
203 E. Fayette St.
One door east of S. Warren St.

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HARDWARE
334 N. Broadway
MEdford 1-5400

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Tarrytown-on-Hudson

Fine China and Sterling
HOLSTON, Ltd.
JEWELERS
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Write to advertisers
in The Christian Science Monitor to tell them of your purchase

NEW YORK

TARRYTOWN (Continued)

Capri
FOR HAIRSTYLING
CALL ME 1-1120
39 N. Broadway, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Buick Cadillac

McCALL-FRANDSEN
358 No. Broadway ME 1-4700

UTICA

DAIRYLEA
Milk and
Milk Products
625 Eagle Street Utica, N. Y.
Phone RA 4-6113

WANTAGH

wantagh 5 & 10
DON'T FORGET
Our Gigantic Money Saving School Sale
Starting August 26
Ending Saturday, Sept. 7
1901 WANTAGH AVE.
SU 5-1259

Greene's
Men's & Boys Wear

- Leading campus Fashions for Back to School
- Leading Brand Names —Botany, Eagle, Levi, Arrow, McGregor, London Fog
- Free custom alterations

1897 Wantagh Ave., Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.
SUnset 5-0980

FABRIC HOUSE Inc.
Slipcovers Drapery Goods
Upholstery Dress Goods
Notions and Trimmings
1925 Wantagh Ave. Ph. 826-5724

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at Miss and Master Ltd.
for a tremendous selection at low prices on all Boys' and Girls' Back to School Clothing
3333 PARK AVE. WANTAGH
Opp. National Bank of North America
Franklin, Everything, Unicard, Layaway

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dick Cooke's
LERAY RESTAURANT
featuring Fine Foods at reasonable prices
Near Good Motels • Air Conditioned
Wired Music
Closed Mondays
On Rt. 11—½ mile north of Watertown

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SMALL FRY CHILDREN'S SHOP
Back to school fashions for your boy or girl. Girls to Preteen sizes, boys to size 14.
235 Post Ave. ED 4-4195

INTERIOR DESIGNERS
FINE FURNITURE—
CUSTOM DRAPERIES
SPREADS and SLIP COVERS
Interiors by Brownell
Phone 516 334-1214 475 Old Country Road
Directly Across from Fortunoff's

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Hairstylist
SIMPLICITY PLUS DISTINCTION
Formerly of New York and Paris
486 Westbury Ave., Carle Place, N. Y.
Phone 516 ED 4-9448
BY APPOINTMENT Open Fri. Eve.

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Evans
MOVING • STORAGE
Agent Allied Van Lines
Used Furniture Bought and Sold
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WH 9-0084 • RO 9-0350

LA SCHULMAN
The Finest in Feminine Fashions
181 Mamaroneck Ave. WH 9-9123-4

LARSEN FORD
Authorized Ford Dealer
80 Westchester Ave. WH 9-1113

All kinds of kites to go fly

By Mary Kelly
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Chinese call it a "wind bird." To Germans it's a "dragon." In India it's known as a "feather."

Americans call it a kite.

International and colorful, more than 200 kites of many sizes and shapes at the Hallmark Gallery represent high-flying fun for people all over the world. Against a background of white sailcloth, pop-art kites hang from the ceiling. On walls and tables the story of kites that have played historic roles in the conquering of air, man-carrying kites of 60 years ago, and vivid Oriental kites shaped like animals are among those capturing the imagination of viewers.

Groups of enthusiastic young campers come to see. Also fathers that fly kites along with their youngsters on today's beaches. And a rather surprising number of women are attracted by the lightsome mood of kite flying.

As if conveying some summertime magic, these playthings of the wind made of silk, paper, cotton, papyrus, vinyl, papier-mâché, fiber glass, bamboo, and balsa wood, tell of a sport that started 3,000 years ago.

* * *

The show is entitled "Kite Flying" and is based on a book of the same name written by James Wagenvoord, to be published this fall. The author was consultant to the gallery staff in assembling the material. Walter Swartz of Hallmark designed the exhibition.

Spectators gathered around the Alexander Graham Bell exhibit. The famous inventor built many large man-carrying kites, including the large "Cygnet" which flew successfully in 1907. Its structuring is represented in mounted tetrahedral, or four-sided, sections and also in pictures.

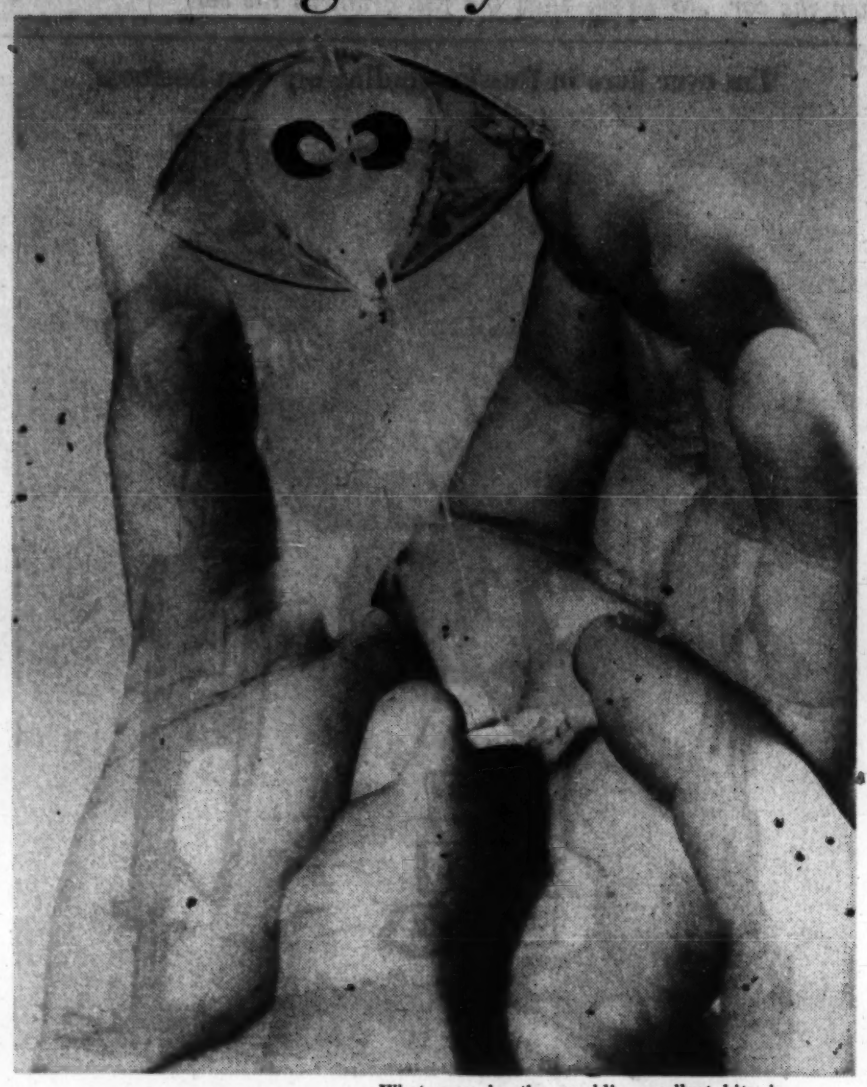
How kites were used by the Wright Brothers to study air currents; how Baden F. S. Baden-Powell, brother of Lord Baden-Powell, British founder of the Boy Scouts, developed manned observation kites during the Boer War; how in 1897 Lt. Hugh D. Wise of the U.S. Army Signal Corps flew to a height of 42 feet from Governor's Island in a box kite—these are among the features described at the exhibition.

The more adult side of the subject is shown in a film on fighting kites. The French army used them as signal aids in the 1890's. Today kite fighting, in which the objective is to cut the twine of the opponent's kite, is popular in Central Park. The film shows two of the world's well-knowns in the field, Surendra Bahadur and Frank Rodrigues.

* * *

The distaff side is not neglected. The exhibition notes that Almenia Rice, a circus trapeze artist in 1901, took off in a short but successful kite flight from Boston's Tremont Street.

One of the spectaculars is a festive Indian kite shaped like a caterpillar in 18 pieces, that looks almost as if it could squirm as well as fly. Some Indian kites travel more than 100 miles, it is noted. First kite altitude credit goes to the United States, which attained a record of 31,955 feet in 131, from Mount Weather, Va.



Micro-kite

What may be the world's smallest kite is one of the many on exhibition at the Hallmark Gallery in New York. The tiny kite was designed by Japanese-American artist Fumio Yoshimura and measures 1½ by 2¼ inches. The show is entitled "Kite Flying."

Frankfurters and comic-strip heroes have inspired Al Hansen, art instructor at Rutgers University in his pop-art kites.

Priceless glass-encased antiques from the American Museum of Natural History date from the Ch'ing Dynasty. A collection of 71 Oriental kites has been loaned by Charles Eames and his wife Ray. The delicate work of Fumio Yoshimura, Japanese artist who works in a studio in New York's Bowery, is attracting attention.

Gallery authorities give out some do-it-yourself directions. With more polite connotation than usually found in the expression, they say in effect "Go fly one — but not when the wind is over 25 mph."

The exhibit, at Fifth Avenue and 56th Street, will continue through October 10.

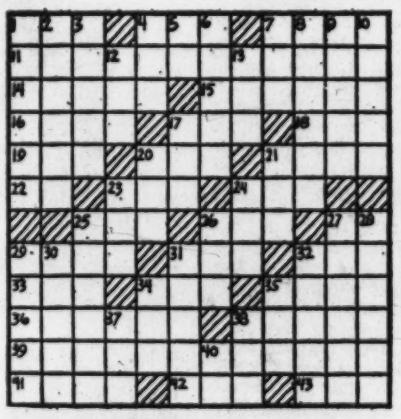
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Sleeveless garment
4. Hydrogen
7. Cheese
11. Coexistent
14. Truism
15. Kitchen utensil
16. Woman's belt
17. Witty saying
18. Railroad coach
19. Choler
20. Cotton seeder
21. Netting
22. Similar to
23. Smoked salmon
24. Vase
25. Scepter
26. Islet
27. Serve
29. Deck hands
31. Promise
32. Encore
33. Twilled cloth
34. Petroleum
35. Dwell on tediously
36. Sidesteps
38. More delicate
39. Close watch
41. Bristle
42. Dally
43. Pigpen

Down

1. Locust tree
2. Pugilists
3. Flavoring herb
4. Treasure
5. Before noon
6. Golf club
7. Prior to
8. Terpsichorean
9. Regions
10. Fragrant gum resin
12. Little one
13. Choose
17. Blend
20. Supreme Being
21. Spring month
23. Humble
24. Maxilla
25. Hearsay
26. Mountain pass
27. Address
28. Fish hawk
29. Unrefined
30. Nightclub show
31. Call
32. Marriage proclamation
34. Poem
35. Hawk parrot
37. Yellow bugle
38. Tsetse
40. Behold



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

New citizens' stamp committeewoman

Weekly stamp column

United States Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson has announced that Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, New York philanthropist and activator of urban beautification programs, has accepted appointment to the Post Office Department's Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee.

Mrs. Lasker joins a group of experts in art, history, printing, and philately that advises the Postmaster General on the design and subject matter of postage stamps.

"We are naturally delighted that Mrs. Lasker has agreed to share her very active schedule with us," Mr. Watson said, in announcing the appointment. "Certainly her contributions to our new-stamps program will be considerable."

Mrs. Lasker is highly knowledgeable in art, and owns a notable collection of French Impressionists and modern Americans. She is a member of the board of trustees of the Museum of Modern Art, in New York, and of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington.

Washington, New York City, and the United Nations have shared her gifts of trees, shrubs, and flowers. These include 10,000 azaleas along Pennsylvania Avenue and 200,000 daffodils in Rock Creek Park, in the Capital. Mrs. Lasker is president of the Society for a More Beautiful National Capital, which was established in response to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson's efforts toward beautification.

A rescheduling of release dates for Canada Post Office stamps has been announced by Postmaster General Eric Kierans.

In order to provide an increased period for public awareness of the 50th anniversary of the 1918 Armistice, a stamp on this theme will be advanced from the previously announced issue date of Nov. 6 to Oct. 15, 1968. The international significance of the cessation of hostilities also will be recognized by production of the Armistice stamp in the 15-cent denomination suitable for overseas air transmission. Accompanying the decision to produce this issue in the 15-cent value will be a significant reduction in the printing order which is normally about 24 million. A further rescheduling also moves the stamp honoring Lt. Col. John McCrae, the writer of "In Flanders Fields," from Nov. 6 to Oct. 15.

Christmas stamps, originally scheduled for release on the 9th October 1968 will not be placed on sale until Nov. 1, 1968.

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Twickenham willow tree

By Lucy Powel

Poets may give us beautiful verses about trees; yet not all their love for trees is expressed in verse. Sometimes it is shown in practical experiments with nature. That was true of the poet Alexander Pope, an avid gardener.

We owe to Pope's curiosity and his love for plants the introduction of the picturesque weeping willow into England and America.

Often trivial beginnings bring forth far-flung results. It was so with the spread of the weeping willow. Lady Sylvius, an admirer and friend of Pope, received a gift from the Far East. Wrapped around the parcel were some very small twigs. Knowing Pope as an ardent horticulturist, she showed him the twigs. At once his curiosity was aroused as he realized that they came from a shrub or tree unknown in England.

He was overjoyed to try an experiment and planted these small and delicate twigs in his villa garden at Twickenham. What would they turn out to be? Would they grow? Only time would tell, as he fertilized, watered, protected, and tended them with care.

Pope loved his garden. He was an early advocate of the rising art of landscape gardening. He planned and planted many specimens with the utmost care. Out of his five acres of garden, he had contrived two or three little lanes, opening one upon another, surrounded by woodland. Here was a shell temple, a vineyard, an obelisk in memory of his mother, a bowling green, a grove, an orangery, a kitchen garden, and an amazing grotto with its many valuable and curious stones. Here nothing delighted him more than watching his experiments and especially the newly planted twigs from the Orient.

In spite of his most diligent care only one of the twigs survived, but what a survival! In Pope's lifetime it had grown so large that it was known all over England, as "Pope's Willow," becoming famous in the horticultural world.

It was under his beloved weeping willow that the brilliant, witty, and sensitive poet received and entertained his many friends, noted visitors, contemporary poets, and literary rivals.

After the poet's death in 1735 Sir William Stanhope came into possession of the tree. He did everything to preserve its beauty. He enclosed the lawn upon which it stood. He propped its large drooping boughs. Cuttings were sought after and carried to many distant parts of the world.

All was not lost. Fortunately for America in 1775 a British officer brought a slip of the tree, sealed in an oil silk covering, to this country. He presented this to the father of Mr. Custis, then Washington's aide at Cambridge. Mr. Custis planted the slip near the north end of his mansion on his estate at Arlington, Virginia, overlooking the Potomac. There it flourished until after the Civil War.

So it was from a poet's love of nature that we have not only verses, but one of nature's most poetic trees.

Quotation for today

God does not ask me to find time for action; but action for the time.
—BERNARD COPPING

FAMILY FEATURES

Stormy school play: Columbus in the rain

By Roger Clegg
Chertsey, England

Rain, steady and unrelenting, made the Headmaster's decision inevitable—the school speeches and all the gathered company would have to be held in the main building instead of outside, as was the custom.

No one really minded this but what did bother them was, how were the boys going to give their outdoor play? For outdoors it just had to be, as all could very well see by looking out onto the terrace.

There they saw the set—a ship, no less than the Santa Maria of Columbus fame. Twin bow-shaped balustrades formed her prow and stern with artfully made canvas topsides to join the two. Cleverly contrived masts and sails, too, looked shipshape with ropes and tackle. When first finished she had looked brave with banner and fluttering pennant, but now, alas, all was limp and sodden under the weeping skies.

No wonder there were murmurings of sympathy for the masters and boys who had worked so hard on it all, and for the mistress too who had taken such pains with the costumes.

But no one had reckoned with the determined spirit of the boys. Come rain, come even tempest, Columbus and his roistering crew would go aboard the storm-swept Santa Maria and set sail for the Indies—as advertised.

Rising to this unexpected challenge, parents and friends forthwith donned raincoats and plastic headgear, and with umbrellas aloft, they trooped out onto the lawn where stood rows of wet and empty seats. And there they stood or sat, loyal and steadfast throughout, and all for the reason that those who had so labored for this looked-for moment should not be denied their reward.

The play was set in three scenes—in the palace of the King and Queen of Spain, at the quayside at Palos, and on board the Santa Maria. The big cast, over 50 boys, ranged colorfully from royalty and court officials down through the strata of magistrate, prior, guards, cabin boys, sailors, and even sailors' wives!

The early scenes, declaimed in loud and sometimes shrill competition with the squalling rain, told us of the struggles of Columbus in gaining royal assent and the necessary cash for his hazardous venture.

The later scenes, set aboard ship, were reached by sheer dauntless vigor in the face of a pelting rain. They turned these same merciless elements to a telling advantage.

For at this point the script directs, "sounds of storm blowing up, sounds of wind whistling through the rigging, claps of thunder, etc., etc. Men fighting against it. The mainsail comes crashing down to shouts of 'Look out!' 'Stand clear!' Laboriously (continues the script) the mainsail is re-hoisted, but this time it shows signs of wear and tear!"

Doubtless the audience must have thought that if acting by the Method meant realism then this was Method acting right down to the last rain-soaked cabin boy.

But now mutiny breaks out to add its shouts and brandishings to the uproar. This is quelled but only for craven fear to lift its querulous pleas for a return to home and the social services. Faced by such discreditable yearnings, Columbus issues a captain's compromise. If by the third midnight they have not sighted land, they will turn back to Spain.

Columbus retires to his cabin while the crew frowningly think about this; none too sure perhaps that midnight is the most likely time to see land anyway.

Things could well get ugly again but conveniently enough land is sighted, and a salute from a homemade cannon all but shatters the windows. With much cheering Columbus and crew clamber over the ship's side (presumably into boats) and make their way ashore, triumphant if somewhat bedraggled.

"Bow and walk off," concludes the script, to which it adds cryptically, "(?)."

Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: As a grandmother of eight grandchildren I have a serious concern about the kind of America and world these youth will face in the near 21st century. My husband was in World War I. We with our two children were in a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines for three years and six weeks in World War II. Our son was in the Korean War and our son-in-law was called back in the air corps for the Cuban conflict.

It seems that the bungling of adults has brought about these conflicts; youth of all lands has had to be sacrificed. And this same youth of tomorrow will have the power in their hands.

Why do we not find or promote or promulgate some organization or some project which could well bring together the youth of the U.S.A. and the youth of the world? One of my granddaughters is now in Denmark with YFU. That is a drop in the bucket. The Peace Corps also helps. Other exchanges also help,—but we need something more to enable our youth of the entire world to communicate with each other and to understand that all of us want goodwill and peace.

Ethel T. H.
Potost, Wis.

E.D.C.: We try to avoid letters from grandmothers (although some of our best friends are grandmothers). But Ethel T. H. calls eloquently for more effective organizations of youth in the world. I am sure most youthful readers of Dialogue will agree with her. Certainly the adults have done an unconscionable amount of bungling. Youth could hardly have done worse, though there is no proof they would have done better! Anyway, how can youth communicate with youth more effectively? Any ideas?

A verse for today...

And the Lord direct your hearts into the love of God, and into the patient waiting for Christ.
—II THESS. 3:5

The Christian Science Monitor

"Hello a minute there Howard Johnson hot dog eating man. Greetings fat big from Mars little friendship guy."

Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Thursday, August 22, 1968 *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Bullying from weakness

So the Soviet leaders have panicked after all. For a few weeks it looked as if the new leadership in Prague had outmaneuvered them and that the proposed liberalizing reforms in Czechoslovakia would stick. But presumably Messrs. Brezhnev and Kosygin realized when they got back home to Moscow that they were still in a cleft stick.

Within the Soviet Union, it was getting obvious that they had been forced to back down at Cierna nad Tisou and at Bratislava, and that they were in danger of being made scapegoats for a Russian humiliation. Certainly they had avoided the odium — until now — which Moscow brought upon itself through its ruthless action in Hungary in 1956. But they still had to live with the danger that the appetite for freedom in Czechoslovakia might spread across the frontier into the Ukraine and sweep into the great Russian heartland itself. One can imagine debate within the Kremlin about the need to grasp the nettle after all — and this is what the Soviet leadership has apparently sought to do with Tuesday night's cynical invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Yet the Czechoslovak appetite for freedom cannot thus be quenched. Neither is it likely in the long run that the Russians will find that they have any firm grasp on the nettle which was troubling them. What they are dealing with is a Europe different in many ways from that of 1956. The Czechoslovaks are not alone: they are but out in the van of all the peoples of the European Communist world — including the Soviet Union itself — demanding greater freedom of choice and a greater say in the running of their own affairs.

In this moment of anguish, such reflections may be of little comfort for the Czechoslovaks themselves. But if ever there was a case where the return of dark night must inevitably be followed by a morning bringing joy — and the fresh air of freedom — this is it.

For the Russians and for communism, the balance-sheet has yet to be drawn up. The cost will prove considerable. List for a moment some of the debit entries:

- Proof to the outside world of the bankruptcy of communism — in its Moscow version, at any rate — when it comes to adjusting government and society to men's yearnings in the modern world.
- Shattering of any outside faith in Moscow's protestations that it practices noninterference in other people's affairs and respects the right of self-determination.
- Knocking to smithereens Moscow's pretension to be the enlightened leader of the world Communist movement and the guardian of world Communist unity.
- The almost certain abandonment of Moscow's scheduled world Communist unity meeting in Moscow this fall.
- Widening of the gap between Moscow and the Communist parties in Western Europe — particularly in Italy and France — and a simultaneous dashing of hope that any of those parties might effectively enhance its hold on the electorate within any democracy.
- Second thoughts in Western Europe about pressing further for détente — or for any cutbacks in NATO's commitments on the European side of the ocean.
- And even more important, the likely stalling — if not a more permanent interruption — in the process of building bridges between Moscow and Washington. This in itself is a tough price for the men in the Kremlin to pay: this process was as much a keystone in their foreign policy as it was in that of the United States.

Altogether, these entries could add up one day to an even bigger setback for overall Soviet policy than the one which the present leadership saw, on reflection, in Cierna and Bratislava.

'I'm over here in Russia minding my own business'

Don Hesse, St. Louis Globe Democrat

Some encouragement

In mid-July the National Commission on Urban Problems released a most pessimistic report. It dismally declared that, if present trends kept on, "America by 1985 would be well on the road towards a society characterized by race stratification along racial and economic lines as well as geographic separation." The Monitor's reaction was that this need not happen, that the country had it within its power to prevent any result so at variance with the ideals upon which the nation was founded.

There are now two government reports which bear upon this situation. While they are heartening in some ways, they also underline the necessity for even greater efforts to solve the racial problem.

A Census Bureau report states that the rate of concentration of blacks in America's large, central cities has not only stopped but may even have been reversed slightly during the past several years. Meanwhile, the Council of Economic Advisers reports a rapid rise in the average nonwhite's income and says that for the first time in American history large numbers of blacks "have now begun to enter the middle class."

There is some encouragement in these two reports. Obviously a rise in nonwhite income is something to rejoice over. Clearly it would be better were there a break in the trend for nonwhites to concentrate in compact areas in the great cities.

Yet it is also necessary to examine closely the whole picture. Part of the drop in the black movement to cities comes from the discouraging reports sent from these cities to the folks back home in the rural South. While this may result in fewer blacks in Northern cities, it only leaves large numbers of Southern nonwhites without a visible hope of self-betterment.

Yet it is clearly encouraging that more blacks are able to move into the suburbs when and if they wish, thus indicating some improvement in attitude on the part of whites. At the same time it shows that all blacks do not reject the so-called middle-class values. This movement is the result of higher incomes, even though this as yet affects only a small minority of blacks. It is also heartening to learn that the antipoverty program of the past few years is beginning to bite and have its effect on nonwhite incomes.

Thus there is reason for a modicum of encouragement. But it would be a tragic mistake if this resulted in any undue optimism, if it led anyone to believe that racial problems were on the way to early solution, or if it misled Americans to feel that even greater efforts were not needed.

Duty to vote

The attention of Christian Scientists is called to their duty as citizens to register and to vote, prayerfully seeking divine guidance.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Striking a balance

The pathway back to school for the nation's teachers this September has many troubling signs along it. Charles Cogen, retiring president of the American Federation of Teachers, opened the five-day meeting of that group in Cleveland with a call for no letup in teacher militancy among its 163,000 members: "While we must use every means at our disposal to win our objectives peacefully, we must not shrink from the use of the strike, if necessary, regardless of the fines and the jail sentences which may be levied against us." And the rival 900,000-member National Education Association forecasts 300 to 400 strikes in the 1968-69 school year, up from 100 in 1967-68 and 35 for the decade 1956-66.

The principal issue is salary. The average teacher, 39 years of age, earned $6,700-6,800 last year. The average among men teachers, 40 percent of whom had masters degrees, was $7,500. Neither figure is impressive. For the family man particularly present wage levels have forced more than half to moonlight. The growing numbers of young teachers, too, are impatient with less than a moderate standard of living, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics pegs at $9,200 for a family of four.

A second issue is schoolroom conditions. The statewide Florida strike last year netted a $2,000 increase per classroom in expenditures to combat overcrowding, and though the striking teachers paid a heavy penalty in legal fees and job losses, the measure of their success in the use of power has emboldened their ranks.

Administrative paternalism, too, has come under fire by the teachers who are demanding more of a say in running elementary and secondary schools, just as university faculties are being accorded a voice in higher-education decisions.

The AFT and NEA probably should merge. The debt-ridden AFT would gain from the sounder financial base of the larger organization, while both would benefit from an end to strife to become bargaining agents for local school districts. The two groups now concur on the key militancy issue, and with confrontations increasingly taking on state-wide proportions, such a step would simplify the bargaining process. The AFT is a willing suitor for the marriage, but the NEA seems determined to go it alone.

While we cannot condemn the passing of the timorous, economically embarrassed teacher, and while it is clear his more militant counterpart is usefully making educational issues visible so they can be acted upon, nonetheless it is the welfare of the country's 55 million children that is at stake. They are being brought up in a climate of increasing militancy. We must hope that the qualities of patience and concern for the progress of others, long a characteristic of our nation's teachers, strike a balance with their new-found strength.

Senator McCarthy's hour

State of the nations

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington

Barring the implausible, and almost impossible, the Democrats will next week nominate Hubert Humphrey as their presidential nominee. They will do it precisely as the Republicans nominated Richard Nixon; not because he was the only man the various factions in the party could agree upon.

Messrs. Humphrey and Nixon respectively represent the highest common denominators of their political parties. Each is sufficiently neutral within his own community to be acceptable to all, although the first choice of — very few.

Compromise men

And so the two major American political parties will go off to their ordained quadrennial contest under the leadership of compromise men who have lost, through the compromises they have made over the years, the capacity to arouse the imagination or call the people to a new and exciting cause.

Both are competent men. But the men who could rouse the imagination have been left behind. The best chance the Republicans had to win was with Nelson Rockefeller. Having rejected him, their last best hope was that the Democrats would do precisely what they are about to do, nominate Hubert Humphrey.

This is the moment when the Democrats could in theory assure their own victory by using the imagination the Republicans lacked in Miami Beach. They could nominate Eugene McCarthy. And Eugene McCarthy could, in all reasonable probability, win the election in November. And in the meantime the election campaign would be—very much more interesting than it is likely to be.

Welcome relief

This is dream stuff, of course. The practical question is not whether the Democrats might break loose from Lyndon Johnson for the sake of better chances of winning. They won't. The practical question is what Eugene McCarthy is going to do himself, after the Democrats have picked Hubert Humphrey.

That in itself can make a huge difference, because the fact is that for this brief moment in history Eugene McCarthy is a very big and a very important person. He has the capacity to fire the imagination, not only of the young, but of many kinds and ages of peoples. He is a wonderfully welcome relief from the evasions, the half truths, the double-talk of the average political figure of these times — or of any times.

No one, literally, knows what kind of president he could make. But that is not important. He is not going to be a president—which in many ways is a pity. But he has brought candor back into the higher levels of American political life. And by bringing back candor, and the grace of the understatement, and even a touch of humility he has, for a brief moment in time, become the key factor in American politics.

He almost alone has it in his power to decide whether Richard Nixon or Hubert Humphrey will be the next president. He can throw his support to Mr. Humphrey. By doing so he can lift the deadweight of Johnsonian unpopularity from Mr. Humphrey's shoulders. Or he can go off to some favorite retreat and—perhaps—write poetry until the campaign is over.

Important moment

In that event Mr. Humphrey's burdens will be heavy indeed. They will be unrelieved by the grace and popularity of Senator McCarthy. He will have to carry the Johnson record, the Johnson war, and the Johnson ego on his shoulders. That is a lot of weight to carry when running against a Mr. Nixon who has long sought the presidency, and is determined to get it, this time.

At this moment even Senator McCarthy himself probably does not know what he will do after the Democrats have nominated Mr. Humphrey.

It will be well worth watching.

That will be his most important moment in history.

Our readers write

No encroachment

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I read with interest the recent article on the Cambridge model-cities program. I thought it a good piece that reflected well the style and the hopes of the project. Regrettably, it was marred by erroneous references to MIT.

The chief error was the caption of the large neighborhood picture which stated "in the background the bulk of an MIT building encroaches." This building is not part of MIT but one of the office buildings in Technology Square, a commercial complex.

That development, which was undertaken at the request of the city and which MIT helped sponsor, is on the site of a small urban renewal project and a much bigger parcel left abandoned by the removal of a large soap factory. To my knowledge, neither the neighborhood nor anyone else has thought it an encroachment, but rather a great improvement. It has been a major contributor to the economy of the city and is already one of the largest taxpayers in Cambridge.

MIT's own plans for future academic growth contemplate no "encroachment" on the model cities area. The Institute's policy of academic development is designed to constrain the expansion of the MIT campus and our long-range goals are based on a plan of highly intensive use of our present site.

Finally, and more subtly, the article suggested an appearance of conflict between the model-cities planning and the Institute, whereas the record shows MIT has supported strongly the model-cities effort. A number of MIT faculty helped prepare the Cambridge model-cities proposal, and the Institute's president serves on the model-cities board. We have assisted in a variety of other ways and, most important, have pledged to support the officials of Cambridge and the citizens of the neighborhood in developing a truly fruitful and innovative model-cities program.

Walter L. Milne
Assistant to the Chairman, MIT
Cambridge, Mass.

Love and justice

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The recent article "Ethics of revolution scanned by churches" was of considerably more than passing interest. The paragraph about love and justice versus law and order was very interesting indeed but how long can love and justice prevail without law and order?

Deer Isle, Maine **Ernest L. Venghaus**

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Dispatch from the farm

Problem of discretion

By John Gould

Lisbon Falls, Maine

This is a small story, and one any good American can relate, one way or the other, from his own affairs. It sums up, as 'twere, much of our glorious times. It started when I decided to buy a cement mixer. A cement mixer is a handy item on the farm, where every now and then some little job comes up. The reason I never owned one is because a friend permitted me to borrow his. Indeed, I felt a little ownership in his, because one time his bearings wore out and I spent twelve dollars to get them replaced —even though over the years I had used his machine much more than twelve dollars' worth.

But now I decided to invest in my own cement mixer—partly because my friend's is aging and now I can let him borrow mine. So my wife and I had an errand that-a-way, and we went into one of these mammoth shopping-plaza retail stores that is operated by one of the country's biggest mail-order houses. I was told that I would find cement mixers in the home improvement department, and shortly a young man pleasantly approached us, and I said I would like to buy a cement mixer—being interested specifically in the model shown on page such-and-such of their big catalogue. He said, "Yes, sir."

Then he flipped pages on a big loose-leaf book, finding the machine I had mentioned, and he rippled off the specifications — capacity, weight, horsepower, and so on. "That's it," I said. He said, "We don't have one."

Truly, this didn't astonish me. I figure about 113 percent of all modern retail sales are made on the basis of we'll-get-it-for-you, and I've had this happen in every store I know. The next thing is to ask if they'll get it, and how long it will take. He said he could get it, and it would take at least three weeks—"You know, we've got a strike going on."

I did not know this, but like every American now extant I was involved in a labor dispute far-far away about which I couldn't care less. I then said, "Where is this cement mixer?" He said it was in their warehouse in the Boston area, to which I replied a most un-American reply: "Why don't I take the truck tomorrow and go get it, and my girlfriend and I will see the Red Sox tangle with Minnesota?"

He was aghast at the very notion. "They wouldn't let you through the picket line!" he said.

So I said, "All right, order in a cement mixer, and when it comes give me a buzz and I'll pick it up."

He said, "Yes, sir," and began writing on a pad. I started away, and he mumbled something that caused me to turn back and say, "What?" I could see that he was decorously toiling with some problem of discretion, and he finally looked up and asked, "Do you have credit?"

I said no, I did not. "What," I said, "do I need credit for?"

Well, it appeared that he couldn't order this cement mixer from his own warehouse

unless I had paid for it, or unless I had established credit. Or, he added, I might consult with the store manager and arrange for delayed billing.

Isn't this wonderful?

I said, "Look, my boy, I've got the cold, hard smackers right here in my pants pocket, and if you had a cement mixer I'd count them out. But you don't have a cement mixer, so what would I be paying for, or establishing credit about, or getting delayed billing on?"

He said, "I'm terribly sorry, but there's nothing I can do."

I said yes, there is—get a cement mixer, and load it on my truck, and I'll pay for it.

He said it would be very simple to step over to the cashier's counter and arrange for credit.

I said, "Credit for what?"

He said, "I'm terribly sorry."

I said, "You already said that."

I must fairly report that by now the poor chap was aware of the absurd position he held, and not only was he clearly sorry, but he was ashamed of his store and his company for forcing him into it. All at once the mere routine of a cliff-hanger sale had struck a snag, and for once a customer had challenged the sort of thing that goes on and on, day in and day out, when placid Americans go shopping. He said he would go with me, and when he led me contritely toward the cashier I relented and went with him. I established credit. I had enough money in my pocket to buy two of his mixers, but I established credit. A young whippersnapper asked me if I had money in the bank, and I said no, I kept it in old shoe boxes in the attic. He gave me an odd glance, but he seemingly felt it was wise to let that one alone.

I suppose that if, when the mixer comes, I delay paying for it the same length of time it takes to get it, my credit will be impaired and they will write me nasty letters. Anyway, isn't this a good description of the United States of America?